

SOLDIERS HOME
(ANDERSON COTTAGE)

DRAWER 13

WASHINGTON GENERAL

71.2009 N51.05818



Washington, D.C.

Soldiers' Home

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

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CITY AND DISTRICT.

ALL ABOUT THE SOLDIERS' HOME

INTERESTING INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS POPULAR RESORT.

How It Originated—How Much Ground There is in It—How Much It Cost—How It is Supported, &c.

THE LATE UNPLEASANTNESS AT THE HOME—ALL WORKING SMOOTHLY NOW—VARIOUS IMPROVEMENTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SOLDIERS AND THE ENJOYMENT OF THE PUBLIC—OPENING THE GROUNDS ON SUNDAY—A NEW ENTRANCE TO THE PLACE.

To a citizen of Washington nothing can be a source of greater pride and pleasure than our beautiful Soldiers' Home. It is much more than a home for veteran soldiers—it is a beautiful pleasure ground for the city, and one which can be enjoyed by everybody. It will compare favorably with the parks of our larger sister cities. It resembles Druid Hill park in Baltimore in its appearance of natural beauty, cultivated to the utmost, rather than artificial adornments planned by the landscape gardener. Its lovely undulations, its little forest dells, its perfect roadways, its velvet lawns brocaded with gay flowers, its imposing Home building and the cheerful and appropriate cottages for the officers of the Home, all go to make up the sum of its attractions. Then, too, its easy accessibility from the city places the enjoyment that comes from the contemplation of the beautiful things of nature within the reach of all. The recent order

OPENING THE GROUNDS ON SUNDAY is greatly to be commended. Many of our citizens cannot spare an hour for enjoyment or recreation during the week, and the privilege of enjoying the beauties of the Home on Sunday, which is now accorded them, is particularly gratifying. The inmates of the Home are greatly pleased with the new rule. They have nothing in common with the occupants of stylish carriages which roll through the grounds on pleasant evenings. On Sundays, however, many people of their own station in life drive out to the grounds, and with them the old soldiers delight to chat. These veterans, who are so well cared for, as they should be, surely have a lovely spot in which to spend the closing days of their lives. The Home was established for the benefit of the men worn out or disabled in military service of their country, and, although the beautiful grounds surrounding the Home are regarded as a public park, yet the Home itself has never been diverted from its original object. It bears the same relation to the soldier as the retired list does to the officer. It should not be considered in any way a charitable institution, for those who occupy it have in every instance rendered an equivalent for the care and protection which they now receive.

TO GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT

we are mainly indebted for the suggestion and the endowment of the Soldiers' Home. At the time of the entry of the American army into the city of Mexico the soldiers were much harassed by the firing of the citizens, who took refuge upon the housetops. After the capture of the city a tax of over a hundred thousand dollars was levied upon them as a punishment. In 1848 General Scott transmitted to the Secretary of War a draft for \$100,000, the greater part of the tribute so exacted, for the benefit of the army, with the expressed hope that it might be allowed to go to the credit of an army asylum. The funds were first turned into the public treasury, but were shortly afterwards appropriated, together with a balance of \$18,791.19 remaining from the same levy, for the support of a Soldiers' Home, the object of which was to provide

A COMFORTABLE HOME

for old soldiers of 20 or more years service, and for invalid and disabled or discharged soldiers who had served honestly and faithfully in the army.

the matter under the direction of Congress. They were the general in chief of the army, the generals commanding the east and west divisions, the chiefs of the quartermaster's, commissary, pay and medical departments and the adjutant general. In 1859 the commissioners were reduced to the commissary general, surgeon general and adjutant general. In 1851 the first provision made was a rented house in the city, but soon afterwards the commissioners were authorized to secure a suitable site for the proposed institution and to have buildings erected if they could not be purchased with the site.

LOOKING FOR A SITE.

More than sixty sites were offered within five miles of Washington, ranging from twenty-five to five hundred acres, and valued at from \$50 to \$330 per acre. One hundred and fifty acres of Mount Vernon were also offered, at \$333.33 per acre. The choice fell upon two sites, one containing two hundred acres, belonging to George W. Riggs, and an adjoining tract of about sixty acres, belonging to Charles Scrivenner. Negotiations resulted in Riggs taking title to the Scrivenner tract and transferring the whole to the Home. The number of acres was found to be two hundred and fifty-six, and the price paid was \$57,000. This ground, together with the subsequent additions, forms the present beautiful Soldiers' Home grounds. On the Riggs' tract was a large and substantial brick dwelling house, with slate and tin roof, bath, furnace, &c., and with facilities for carrying water to any part in case of fire.

There were also three cottages, a brick stable and other outbuildings. In 1853 three acres of ground were purchased from B. Ogle Tayloe for \$813.75, and in 1855 three acres from James Stone for \$1,000. These purchases were made to have the west boundary line unbroken along the highway. In 1869 a tract containing nine and three-fourths acres, lying southwest of the grounds, was purchased from Mr. Whitney for \$9,860. This afforded the only means for completing the attractions to that part of the grounds, as well as controlling a right of way, necessary to be in the possession of the Home. This, together with a small strip afterwards bought, forms the well-known Whitney avenue, the entrance to the grounds most frequently used by the public.

THE HAREWOOD PURCHASE.

In 1872 a very valuable addition to the grounds was made by purchasing of Mr. W. W. Coreoran his well-known country seat, called "Harewood." The property consisted of 191 acres, which had been greatly improved. The natural growth of timber upon it had been shaped in groves and avenues, and additions of foreign and native evergreen and deciduous trees had been made many years before. The price paid was \$225,000, but nearly the whole payment was made with Virginia state bonds, held by the Home since the first year of its existence, and which were unproductive. In 1873 a small strip of land, containing 14,543 square feet, lying between Whitney gate and 7th street, was bought for \$1,854.75. In 1876 the tract of land lying on the east side of the Home grounds, belonging to Mrs. Emily Woods, and containing forty acres, was purchased for \$20,000. This was the last purchase of land for the Home grounds, which therefore now contain

502 ACRES,

costing in all \$325,327.50. On the Woods land the farming operations are principally carried on. Upon fifty-five acres of the land vegetables are raised for the use of the inmates of the Home, and grass is cut from two hundred and fifty acres. The buildings on the Riggs property were occupied at first, but in 1852 three buildings were erected, at a cost of nearly two hundred thousand dollars. These buildings are now known as the main building and the governor's and deputy governor's quarters. In 1869 to 1872 improvements to the main building were made, at a cost of over \$50,000, and in 1872 the annex was erected. Work on the new hospital was commenced in 1873. In March, 1877, work was commenced on a building for a bowling alley and billiard room. In October of that year, when the building was partly constructed, it was decided that as it was so expensive and elaborate, and so out of keeping with the object in view, it would be best to complete it for the purpose of a

LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

Paul
one

DC ST 112

26 March
1883

1852

one and the Soldiers' Home library of the principal points of interest to them. There are about 2,400 volumes in the majority of the inmates, however, scarcely well enough educated to appreciate the fullest extent of the literary advantages offered; still the leaves of the books and the biographies are considerably read. Some of the men are unable to read for any satisfaction and many do not like to. They prefer to listen to some one of their number read aloud. Consequently a custom has grown up at the Home of having a certain one of the men, who has a good clear voice and who reads well, read

the daily papers to the others every morning. He takes up his station in a summer house in front of the main building, and with an audience of old soldiers seated around, smoking their pipes, he reads the news of the day. For this service he receives about seven dollars a month extra pay. The old soldiers would greatly enjoy a bowling alley or a billiard room, and it is the intention of the commissioners to erect at no distant day a suitable building for the purpose of affording them these pleasures.

HOW THE HOME IS SUPPORTED.

The following are the revenues of the Home: A tax of 12½ cents per month upon all of the soldiers of the army, collected every two months; all the unclaimed effects of deceased soldiers, and also whatever is due deserters at the time of desertion; forfeitures and the fines imposed by courts-martial. The whole, with the interest on the accrued bonds belonging to the Home, which are \$800,000, amounts to about \$150,000 or \$160,000 per annum. There are now four hundred and ninety inmates at the Home, and, in addition, there are one hundred and thirty or forty old soldiers, who reside elsewhere, who are entitled to the cost of their keeping, provided it does not amount to more than \$8 a month. The inmates are required, at the discretion of the governor, to perform such duties in and about the buildings and grounds as their age and physical condition will allow. In consideration of good conduct and the faithful performance of the duties assigned, each inmate is allowed \$1 and one pound of tobacco (or its equivalent in money) per month. Of late years those receiving pensions have not been compelled to transfer them to the Home.

PROTECTING THE OLD SOLDIERS FROM THE SHARPPERS.

This was found to be inadvisable. It often happened that the whole quarterly payment to a pensioner was wasted in drink, or lost to sharpers about as soon as received. The new law now in force, however, requires the pensioners to transfer their pensions to the institution during the time they remain there and continue to receive its benefits. The enforcement of this law will, it is expected, be most advantageous. The pensioners, when they received their pension money, clothed themselves, and their dress did not conform to the suitable uniform of the other inmates. Now, however, every inmate will be furnished with a neat and comfortable uniform, which must be worn. The uniforms have been ordered and are expected in a few days. The battle-scarred veterans, all dressed in light blue pants, dark blue blouses and straw hats, will present a very creditable appearance. A much greater evil will, it is thought, be measurably prevented. The rum shops and low dens in the vicinity of the Home will not receive the encouragement that they did when the pensioners had their stipend from the government to squander there. The officers of the Home have no authority to break up these dangerous resorts, but hope, as stated, that the evil will be partly overcome by the scarcity of money in the possession of the inmates.

Part
two

THE DISAGREEMENT, WHICH EXISTED

not long ago, between the commissioners of the Home and the governor, and which rendered a satisfactory administration of the affairs of the Home almost an impossibility, have been smoothed over. The increased board of commissioners, appointed at the last session of Congress, consisting of the general of the army, the commissary, adjutant, judge advocate, quartermaster and surgeon generals and the governor of the Home, seem to work together satisfactorily, and an efficient and progressive administration is anticipated.

A PRESIDENTIAL RETREAT.

The fact that several of our Presidents have taken up their summer residence in one of the cottages of the Home is one of particular interest. President Buchanan was the first who summered there, but the cottage occupied by him is the one now known as the governor's quarters. President Lincoln also enjoyed a stay there in the summer, and the cottage which was fitted up for him was the most southern one of the row. General Grant preferred a stay at the sea shore to the quiet of a residence at the Home. President Hayes, however, was accustomed to reside at the cottage adjoining the main building, and in it President Arthur passed a greater part of the heated term last year. This was the Riggs dwelling-house, which was purchased with the first site selected for the Home. President Arthur was greatly pleased with his stay there last year, as the rest and comfort afforded him after the continual pressure brought to bear upon him by politicians and office-seekers at the White House, was very grateful. He is anxious to return this year, and the cottage has been thoroughly renovated and is now ready for his occupancy. He will take up his summer residence there immediately after his return from New York, which will be about the first of June. The large, cool rooms of this cottage, fitted up according to the good taste of the President are very attractive. He was unwilling that any expenditure should be made by the officers of the Home for his comfort or convenience, and all of the handsome ornaments, which were particularly pleasing to the eye of the visitor last year, were brought out from the White House.

LET THE OLD SOLDIERS HAVE SOME MUSIC.

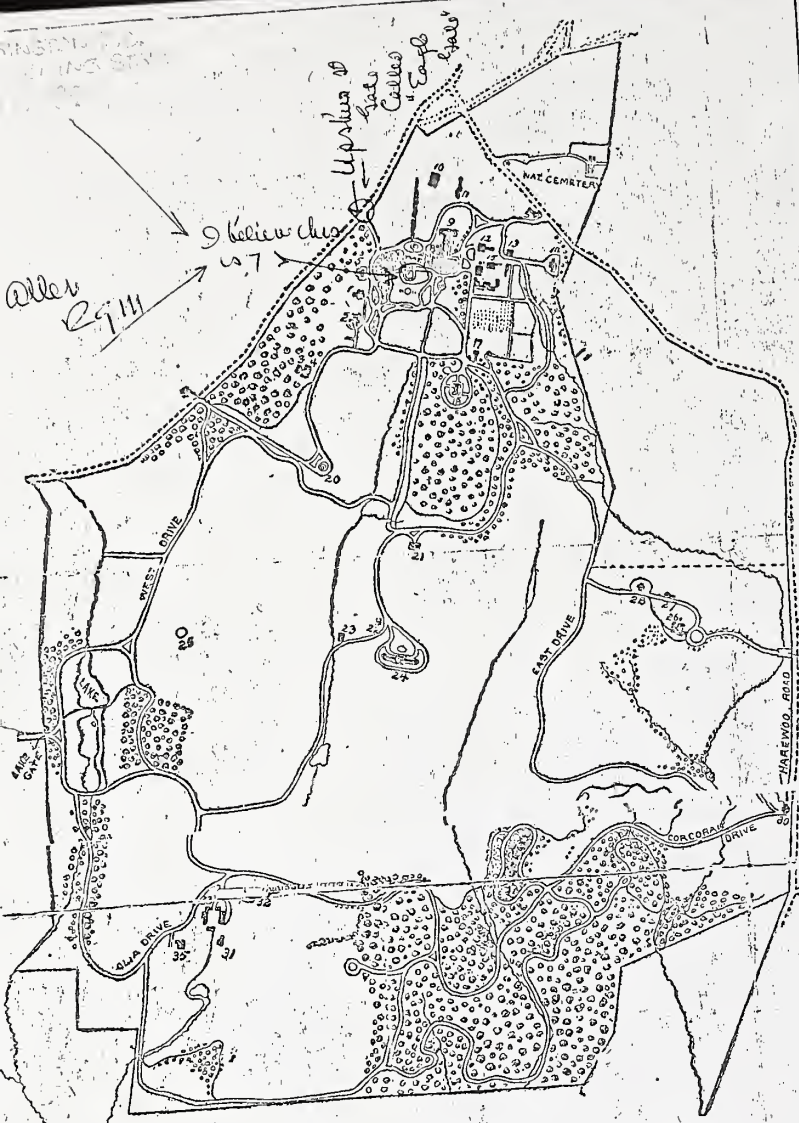
A strong effort is being made to have a band of music attached to the Home, and it will probably be successful before a great while. It is argued that it would be a small matter for the government to supply a band for the entertainment of the inmates and visitors, as is done at the West Point military academy. One of the recent commendable actions of the commissioners is the opening of the gate at the southern extremity of the grounds, which had remained closed for many years. This gives an entrance to the grounds from 7th-street road through the lane just south of the Schuetzen park. General Sturgis, governor of the Home, has requested the District Commissioners to improve this lane for the convenience of the public.

STAR

26 Mar

1883

after



- | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Governor's Residence. | 12. King Bird Ridge. | 28. The Wood Farm House. |
| 2. Deputy Governor's Residence. | 13. Power House. | 29. Stable. |
| 3. Treasurer's Residence. | 14. Conservatory. | 30. Coal House. |
| 4. Engineer's Residence. | 15. Forge Shop. | 31. Private Gate to Wood Farm. |
| 5. Engineer's Office. | 16. Dargatzis's House. | 32. Hiram's Gate. |
| 6. Mayor's Office. | 17. Chapel. | 33. Dairy House. |
| 7. Auctioneers Building. | 18. Ivy Gate. | 34. Cow Stable. |
| 8. Court Building. | 19. Scott's Shop. | 35. Horse and Cow Stables. |
| 9. Electric Building. | 20. Automobile and Carriage House. | 36. Corncrib Cottage. |
| 10. Jail Building. | 21. Hospital Steward's Cottage. | |
| 11. Pump House. | 22. Pump House. | |
- THE GROUNDS.

SOLDIERS' HOME GROUNDS.

GODSIDE SKETCHES.

Soldiers' Home and Its Picturesque Surroundings.

PAIR OF GREAT BEAUTY

and interesting Buildings and Attractive
Gardens—How the Home is Governed—
Something about the Foreman and the Dis-
ciple maintained.

for the Department. (Copyrighted.)
[The] [COLUMBIAN HOME PARK] (ORIGINAL) [COLUMBIAN HOME PARK], which contains a total of three miles and a half of land, being a mile above the

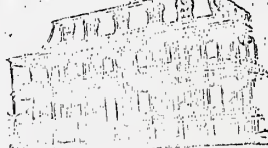
Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield, president; Brig. Gen. Orlando B. Willcox, governor of the home, and Brig. Gen. John C. Kelton, Richard N. Batchelder, Beokman Du Barry, Charles Sutherland and David G. Swaim.
A deputy governor, an assistant surgeon, a hospital steward and chaplains are also provided.

Every inmate of the home is entitled by law to a "suitable uniform," at the expense of the institution. This uniform is similar to what he wore while in the army, viz., a dark blue blouse or coat, with vest of same color, and light or buff pants, with a good hat or cap, a pair of black shoes and comfortable underclothing. He also wears the stripes, service chevrons or other insignia of his rank, thus he wore while in the military service of his country.

The officers and inmates of the home are subjected to the "rules and articles of war," designed to protect the good and restrain the bad. A code of regulations for the government of the inmates is now in force, which was prepared by the governor of the home and approved by the Secretary of War. In order to preserve proper discipline in the home the

erected in 1951. The expenses were paid out of a part (\$118,000) of the \$260,000 indemnity levied by Gen. Scott on the City of Mexico for the violation of a truce. This money was appropriated by Congress, but since that time all expenses incurred for the improvement and maintenance of the place have been paid out of the funds of the institution.

THE REVENUES OF THE HOME. The income of the home is derived from three sources: 1. From a tax of 12 1/2 cents (originally 25 cents) a month on each enlisted



1. From money due de-
btor of the firm. 2. From money due de-
btor of the firm. 3. From money due de-
btor of the firm. 4. From
the proceeds of sales of such most effects of
the above holders. There are realized from
the above holders of \$240,000, while the amount
of the proceeds of the neighborhood of \$240,000
is the exact, the receipts during the year 190

Evans has had charge of this important office for the last twelve years. He first entered the army in 1860, and served throughout the late war in the second Rhode Island Infantry. He is popular with his old comrades and every one who visits his office leaves it with a good word for the kind-hearted sergeant major. In rear and center is an addition sixty feet long which is used for mess purposes.

THE SHERMAN BUILDING.
Connecting with this addition on the north
is the new Sherman building. This building
was named in honor of the late Gen. W. T.
Sherman, the first president of the board of
trustees upon its reorganization in 1893.

managers upon its floor plan. The northwest corner of the building. The dormitory, which accommodates 124 inmates, is supplied with all the modern conveniences.

In the basement is the northeast corner of the Ordnance museum, recently established by Gen. Willcox. It contains some interesting relics. Among these are old muskets made in 1771 and models of firearms used by the Indians. Captured from the British in the revolution. Stamped upon them is "and figure of a crown and the words 'By Appointment to His Majesty King George III.' The bullets of the Indian scoring lead, brought from the southwest corner are some fine pieces of shot. The museum, and it is his purpose to make the most of the attractive features of the collection. It is the charge of Ordnance Officer Joseph Mann. He is interested in its success. Sgt. M. joined the army in 1892 and took part in the Indian fighting in Texas and New Mexico in 1893. He served in Battery 1st, fourth artillery.

THE BATTLE OF WIT.

The power house is immediately east of the King building, while south of it are the main conservatory, &c.

shops, fruit garden, conservatory, and
THE ANDERSON BUILDING.
West of Scott building is the Anderson
ing, which was named in honor of the
and true Robert Anderson of Fort Sum-
fame. It was named after Gen. Anderson
recognition of his work for the establish-
of the home. This building is also known
"Presidents' Cottage," because of its
former residence of some

during their term of office. The association of conspirators had plotted to abduct Mr. C. J. Folger from here in 1864, but were foiled. Folger's conspiracy resister friend, Capt. W. C. Smith, was built into the alleged assassin of a century ago.

Acquitting the band, the jury returned a verdict for the brass band, which are inmates and extra members. It plays every except Saturday, in front of the Aiders of the city. Also at 10 o'clock Sunday morning. It plays at 10 o'clock every Tuesday afternoon. Hospital every Wednesday. It also attends all funerals.

The homo has also a good drum and bugle band. The building is the Library of the Sherman rooms and other entertaining reading rooms and other conveniences. In it is a large collection of books, some 5,000 volumes, the room being well supplied with newspapers and magazines.

The solid square brick building, by balconies, standing west of the Sheridan building, which was the late Gen. P. H. Sheridan, who was president of the board of managers of whom the building was erected. The second lecture hall is in this building, accommodates 134 inmates with quarters. It is the most popular dormitories, all of its occupants class.

The following shows the present condition of the inmates in the several buildings, 182; Sherman building, 10; building, 34; King building, 35; Anderson building, 64; North Gate House, 4; South Gate House, 1; West Gate House, 1; South Gate House, 1; married men, old farm house, 100; married men who sleep in the building, 100; married men who sleep in the building, 100.

Whitney Avenue Garage
THE OFFICERS' QUARTERS
West and southwest of the Auditorium
on West drive, south of the Scott
are the houses occupied as the resi-
dences by the officers of the h
them in their order, from north
follows: Treasurer's office, gover-
nor's and treasurer's and
dences. The two last named o
double building.

The gardener's cottage and south of the Scott building, built of concrete stone. A view is had from the front of the house. The chapel has two vestry rooms and altar. Services are held for the members of three churches—the Roman Catholics, Lutherans at midday and Episcopal evening. The building is a

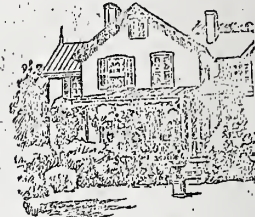
At the southeast corner of the monument, erected to the memory of John A. Wilson of Massachusetts, will

The original part of the Wood station
built by a Col. Doughty more than fifty years
ago, from whom it was purchased by the
Wood.

* THE DAILY TACSON

Down in the easternmost end of the grounds is the dairy farm, the group of buildings comprising the dairy house, horse and cow stables and the Corcoran cottage. The first was once the property of the late W. G. Corcoran, and a niece of his, a Mrs. Thom, occupied the cottage before the transfer of the tract to the home, some sixteen years ago. There are 250 acres in the Corcoran tract, thirty acres of which are under cultivation.

The Corcoran cottage was built about forty years ago. It is a one-story building and was turned over to the Swiss style of architecture.



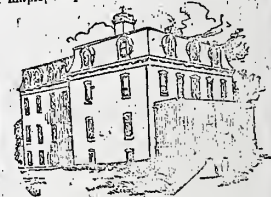
IN GGS' COTTAGE

The cottage was occupied during the war by the surgeon in charge of Harwood House, Secretary of War McNary's President Hiram Bingham cabin occupied the cottage one summer and his family. Directly south of the cottage is the fine spring and spring house. The southern limit of the home grounds is just beyond the new high-pressure reservoir being constructed there. In the middle of this reservoir is a large island. In the middle of the island is a fine spring, which supplied the Capital City water before the present Potomac water supply was introduced.

The Horedward Hospital buildings, of fine stone, stood in the clearing immediately thirty odd kinds of vegetables are raised on the farm. The value of the product of the farm during last year at regular market prices was \$224,033 greater than the expenses of the dairy product, \$63,333. The balance of the dairy product is greater than all expenses of the farm, \$100,000. The balance of the garden account, which is the balance of the care and improvement of the grounds, shows that the value of products is less than the expenses by \$768.52. More

The dairy is in charge of Mr. Thos. who has held this position continuous-
ly for the last twenty-three years. He has a fine
herd of Jersey and Holstein cows that
are milked at the home with all the milk needed.
The milk is made in the dairy.
From Corcoran's drive, a little east
of the dairy buildings, there is presented a
view of the Capitol through an opening in
the timber. This is called "Capitol Vista."
The view is a beautiful one.

Mary's spring is down on West
south of Whitney avenue gate and
The spring will be pleasantly remem
every one who has passed along t
way. It is in the midst of a splen
of maple, tulip and oak trees. My



THE KING BUILDING

the spring is incomplete without Mary, the attentive and polite dispenser of sparkling liquid. She happened on the occasion of my visit, but she has a place in the picture. After whom the spring is named, of an old teller and her incorrupter is sent to be quite respectful.

There is another interesting spring, not far from the Harlan road, nestled beneath the protection of some old trees. It is called "Spring," after an inmate of the penitentiary who used to keep the watches and cared for it with the best.

The Miss down on the first
Whitney at the gate, was
Mary Louisa, daughter of Sam,
of the army, who was a friend
managers of the house at that
On the east flowered a red
the ground, the first

line of the prominent
versity and National university
points side of the rock
Black Creek. That is, road
honey line, Black Creek
point the no. three road
and the road to the
the actual source of the
located in the center of the

with the following: Excluded, limited, no, no, no, no

Thomas Chase Visits House Where Lincoln Wrote Act.

By James J. Cullinane.

An old woman who once had been a slave left her home on a pilgrimage last week to pay humble tribute to "Father Abraham," who had set her people free.

She went, not to the beautiful shrine overlooking the Potomac, but to a simple, rambling cottage in the United States Soldiers' Home.

Her pilgrimage was inspired by the approach of the seventy-fourth anniversary of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863—a document drafted by Abraham Lincoln in the solitude of Anderson Cottage.

No celebrations have been scheduled in honor of the anniversary and the "President's Study" in Anderson cottage where the historic document was written is now a dormitory.

First Sergt. James Davidson, a striping of 64, was surprised when he learned that Mrs. Thomas W. Chase, 92, had come to Anderson Cottage to see the room in which "Father Abraham" drafted the proclamation.

"Not many people come out here in the winter," said Sergt. Anderson.

Beds fill the cottage and only a small table hanging on the porch reminds the visitor that inside a great human document was written by the man who was later to say at Gettysburg:

"The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here."

But Mrs. Thomas W. Chase, 92, will never forget those hectic days in the late summer of 1862 when the gaunt, lonely man in Anderson Cottage worked on the document that was to make her forever free.

For it was in the spring of 1862 that Mrs. Chase—then Anna Harrison, frightened young slave girl fugitive from the cornfields of Carolina County, Va.—arrived in the Capital.

"I used to see Mr. Lincoln almost every day riding out to the Soldiers' Home that summer," said Mrs. Chase. "Of course, we did not know what he was doing, but he was such a great man. And I can remember how we laughed and cried when he set the slaves free."

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Anna Harrison was a sturdy young woman of 18 who carried baskets of food on her head to the slaves in the cornfields, but the fire of ambition still burns as brightly in her eyes as when she led the bondsmen away from the Taylor plantation.

"Our old master and missus were dead, and we heard that our young master had been killed in the war," related Mrs. Chase. "So we hitched up the ox cart and I led my family away to the Free State."

The "Free State," Mrs. Chase exclaimed, meant to the slaves all of the territory inside the lines of the Union Army. By ox cart her family went to Fredericksburg, Va., where they boarded a train for Washington.

"This city was just a mudhole then. I went into service and met Mr. Chase, who had been a slave near Annapolis. He could read a little—they never gave us any opportunity to get educated—and we were married."

"Mr. Chase drove a coal wagon until his boss found out he could read and then they fired him. But Mr. Chase kept on learning, and after the war he broadened his education. In 1873 Mr. Chase was in the House of Delegates of the District under Gov. Shepherd and he put through the normal school bill, which gave colored people an opportunity for higher education."

"Mr. Chase graduated from Howard University with a law degree later. Oh, I've watched my people and my children and grandchildren become lawyers, doctors, musicians and teachers."

"Now they tell me I should not talk so much about the days when I was a slave. But I can truly tell you of those days. I've seen my aunts and cousins sold on the block in shackles. I've seen my people lashed and shot. I know what slavery was. It was not our fault that we were held down. I'm proud to see my people rising."

And clearly defined in Mrs. Chase's mind when she gazed out of the latticed windows of Anderson Cottage were the words of Lincoln when he said:

"It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have, thus far, so nobly advanced."

And so, after leaving the "forgotten shrine," Mrs. Chase took her 6-year-old granddaughter, Annabelle Payne, on her lap in their home at 416 R street northwest and told her of life as it was in the cornfield and life as it was after "Father Abraham" signed the proclamation.

Wide-eyed, Annabelle promised her grandmother she would study hard.

President Lincoln drafted the Emancipation Proclamation early in the summer of 1862, but kept that fact a closely guarded secret. The President was subjected to intense pressure from antislavery groups to exercise his war powers under the Constitution and proclaim the freedom of the slaves in the seceded States.

Lincoln contended, however, that such a proclamation would be impotent if it followed a Union defeat. In response to an open letter from Horace Greely demanding that he announce his policy, Lincoln wrote:

"As to the policy I seem to be pursuing," as you say, I have not meant to leave anyone in doubt. I would save the Union. I would save it in the shortest way under the Constitution. If there be those who would not save the Union, unless at the same time they could save slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless at the same time they could destroy slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object is to save the Union, and not either to save or

to destroy slavery. What I do about slavery and the colored race I do because I believe it helps to save this Union, and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union. I have here stated my purpose according to my views of official duty, and I intend no modification of my oft expressed personal wish that all men everywhere should be free."

At about that time Lincoln came into the White House from Anderson Cottage, where he had been redrafting the proclamation, and laid the document before his Cabinet. Secretary Seward suggested that its proclamation should be delayed until after a Union victory.

"The wisdom of the view of the Secretary of State struck me with very great force," President Lincoln afterward declared. "The result was that I put the draft of the document aside, waiting for a victory. From time to time I added or changed a line. Well, the next news we had was of Pope's disaster at Bull Run. Things looked darker than ever. Finally came the week of the Battle of Antietam. I determined to wait no longer. The news came, I think, on Wednesday, that the advantage was on our side. I was then staying at the Soldiers' Home. Here I finished writing the second draft of the preliminary proclamation; came up on Saturday, called the Cabinet to hear it, and it was published the following Monday."

The preliminary proclamation, published on September 22, 1862, declared that on the first day of January all slaves in any State then in rebellion against the United States "shall be then, thence forward, and forever free."

Slaves who escaped into Union States or the District of Columbia, the proclamation declared, should be deemed free unless their owner could prove that he had not borne arms against the United States or in any way aided the rebels.

The closing words of the final proclamation were:

"And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God."

There were constitutional authorities who argued that since the proclamation extended freedom only to slaves in the rebel States it was illegal. But there was no doubt in the minds of Mrs. Chase and her people.

On October 12, 1864 the State of Maryland abolished slavery within her borders and the Thirteenth Amendment abolishing slavery throughout the United States was proclaimed adopted December 18, 1865.

1901
D. Higgins (retired) governor of the home, says:

"The rules of discipline have been fully enforced. The number of men tried is less than for the same period heretofore. A few incorrigibles, who have not sufficient will power left to withstand the temptation for strong drink whenever they get a little mooney, have been suspended for their constant infraction of the rules of sobriety. They come back with expressed intention of better conduct, but often fall away again after a season of good behavior. These are unfortunates who have to be dealt with firmly but kindly.

"Renewed acknowledgment is due to the chief of police and his officers and men for valuable assistance rendered by the force on Sundays and holidays in preserving order upon the grounds and guarding the shrubbery, flowers and home's property from destruction or damage at the hands of thoughtless or irresponsible parties."

Buildings Improved.

Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, inspector general, says in the course of a special report on the home:

"The buildings generally were found in excellent condition, though some trouble about foundation and tendency to leakage was indicated; and careful attention and due regard appears to be given to the matter of sanitation, though the monthly report by the surgeon on all matters and buildings does not prevail here, as is habitual at military posts. During the year the steward's quarters have been enlarged. Concrete was being laid in the areas surrounding the Scott building. This is an essential improvement and replaces the old flagging, which is said to have allowed injury to the foundations, as the cracks leaked very badly. Similar improvement is contemplated in the basement of the King building, around which concrete walks have recently been laid. An addition has been constructed to the cemetery gate lodge, and some of these gate lodges, like the east gate, should be supplied with modern water closets and bathing facilities. The road from Whitney avenue gate to the Scott monument has been macadamized, and several new roads have been constructed in other parts of the grounds. A new band stand has been erected at the hospital, at a cost of \$667.94, and the band is to give frequent concerts there, which will no doubt be greatly enjoyed by the sick. A new silo is being constructed at the dairy, and large and commodious stables have also been recently completed. The new green house presents an attractive appearance. The tearing down of the old

pense of the changes in the aggregate and particulars is quite a study.

Contemplated Improvements.

"Among the contemplated improvements it is rumored that the Anderson building may be demolished to make room for an addition to the Scott building, which is now a huge pile. This addition, it is said, is to provide room for the different location of the amusement hall. The rooms now used for that purpose in the several buildings are located in the basements, as of the Sherman or Scott building, are considered too small and ill ventilated, and the only partially occupied old dining room is not preferred for the purpose, and the new marble building has uses of its own."

Plea for the Anderson Building.

"While an amusement hall of greater capacity and better ventilation is probably needed, it is suggested that with the acreage involved and sites available for additional buildings it seems a pity that the demolition of such a historic and traditional building as the Anderson building should be entertained for a moment. That building stood before General Scott collected the nucleus of \$118,791.10 for this humane institution, levied by him in his triumphant march into Mexico during the war with that republic. It harbored the pioneer member, Martin Fullman, of the 3d Artillery, who entered the home July 23, 1851, fifty years ago. In fact, it dates back until few can tell, and still remains as a typical

structure, in good condition and repair. But this is not all. It was the summer home of the martyr President Lincoln during the stirring times of the civil war, and for this alone should be carefully preserved and revered by all, though other Presidents of the United States, like Buchanan, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur, were wont to spend a portion of their summers there. To build an amusement hall is one thing and to demolish a building with such traditions as these is very different. Other available sites seem to be quite as eligible, and at some of the volunteer homes the amusement hall is thought to be better as a separate building, devoted only to this purpose, or united, as at the Marlon branch, in a new building for a mess hall and kitchen, which may appear to be needed.

"The building used for the office of governor and treasurer seems crowded and entirely too small for the purpose, and an administration building of adequate size appears essential.

"The chapel is to be enlarged the coming year at a cost of \$4,500."

U
Washington D.C.

P.O. 13 1907

A Brief History

OF THE

+ Soldiers' Home

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

0-13 216

MARCH, 1911

under the act approved February 2, 1903; and by the sundry civil act of March 4, 1909, the chief-of-engineers became permanently a member of the board. Under the act of March 3, 1883, inmate pensioners can assign their pensions to a wife, child or parent, if living; otherwise the pension is paid to the treasurer of the Home, to be held in trust for the pensioner, who can draw upon it for necessary purposes while an inmate and receive all the balance to his credit when discharged from the Home.

Under the act of Congress of March 3, 1851, temporary asylums were established in 1851 at New Orleans, Louisiana, Greenwoods Island, Mississippi, and in Washington, D. C. The first named was continued only about one year. In Mississippi the purchase of a tract of land of 72 acres at Pascagoula having been completed early in 1853, it was occupied until 1855, when the inmates were removed to a branch asylum at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, where an estate of 200 acres had been purchased in 1853. This in turn was discontinued in 1858, under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1857, to abolish that asylum and sell the property. The property was sold July 15, 1887, and the 72 acres at Pascagoula, Mississippi, were sold March 30, 1907.

The home for the regular army was established in the District of Columbia in 1851-'52. It is located about three miles due north from the Capitol in the city of Washington. The original purchase of land was 256 acres. To this was added in subsequent years up to 1869 about 16 acres, and in 1872 the adjoining estate of "Harewood," containing 191 acres, was purchased from W. W. Corcoran, Esq., of Washington. Small additional tracts have been purchased since, making a total of $500\frac{3}{4}$ acres in the Home property.

The property around the Home and its quarters and the Hospital was purchased from George W. Riggs; the prior owners were John Agg, Leonard Storm, and James Hoban, Ogle Tayloe, and the Glebe of Rock Creek Parish. The lake property was purchased from Asa Whitney; the prior owners were George Taylor and Athony Holmead.

The prior owner of the Harewood property was Rev. John Brackinridge.

The commissioners of the Home paid altogether for the 500 acres of the Home land \$326,354.55.

It is to be noted that prior to the purchase and occupation of the original tract of 256 acres, the Board of Commissioners rented one of the houses west of the Winder building on 17th Street in Washington, for the reception of men entitled to the benefits of the Military Asylum, and the house was opened for the beneficiaries, December 24, 1851.

The principal building for inmates is of white marble, the south part is named after General Winfield Scott, the founder of the Home; the addition on the north, after General W. T. Sherman.

The old homestead building near to, and west of, the Scott Building, is named after General Robert Anderson of Fort Sumter renown, to commemorate the fact of his early advocacy of and great interest in, the establishment of the Home. It was the Home of the first inmates, and has frequently been used as the summer residence of the President. President Buchanan occupied it in 1856-'60; President Lincoln in 1861-'64; President Hayes in 1877-'80; President Arthur in 1882-'84. President Garfield thought of occupying it in the summer of 1881.

The eastern building was the first erected especially for inmates and is called the King Building, after Surgeon B. King, for thirteen years the attending surgeon and secretary and treasurer of the Home.

The brick quarters northeast of the Sherman Building, erected in 1883, is named the Sheridan Building in honor of General Philip H. Sheridan, who was president of the Board of Commissioners when the building was erected. In addition to these buildings a new mess hall and dormitory building of white marble has been recently constructed which was occupied July 12, 1910. It is named the Grant Building in memory of General U. S. Grant.

There are now six sets of commodious quarters, with capacity for accommodating over 1,000 inmates.

A portion of the spacious grounds of the Home (about 140 acres) is cultivated for the benefit of the inmates; but the largest part is woodland, and through it all, taking advantage of its topography, nearly ten miles of graded macadamized roads have been constructed, winding through groves of selected trees of native and foreign varieties and over the open ground, commanding fine views of the city, the Potomac River, and the surrounding country for miles.

The whole number of permanent inmates admitted up to June 30, 1910, was 12,784.

A neat chapel, built of red stone, was completed in 1871. Religious worship, Protestant and Roman Catholic, is regularly observed.

The hospital is modern in all its appointments with a capacity to care for 300 patients. It is not only for the sick, but is an infirmary for the aged and helpless inmates. A beautiful marble theatre was erected in 1897.

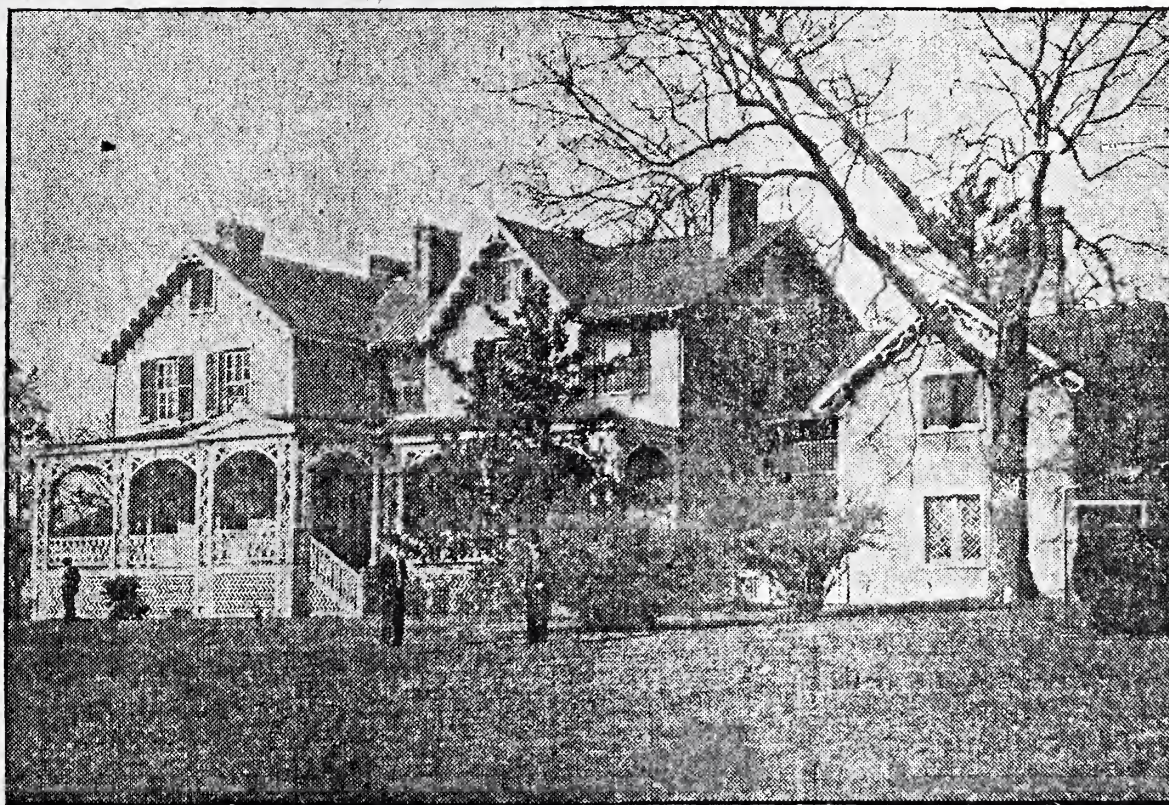
The Home is supplied with a library of over 11,000 volumes, and with newspapers and magazines, both foreign and domestic.

**List of Attending Surgeons at Soldiers' Home, D. C., from April,
1851.**

NAMES AND RANKS.	FROM.	UNTIL.
B. King, Ass't. Surgeon, U. S. A.	April, 1851.	April 1, 1864.
Chas. H. Laub, Surgeon, U. S. A.	April 1, 1864.	Nov. 30, 1876.
D. L. Huntington, Bvt. Lt.-Col., U. S. A. . .	Dec. 1, 1876.	Aug. 31, 1881.
Calvin DeWitt, Captain, U. S. A.	Sept. 1, 1881.	May 16, 1885.
Chas. C. Byrne, Bvt. Lt.-Col., U. S. A.	May 17, 1885.	May 31, 1890.
Wm. H. Forwood, Lt.-Col., Surg., U. S. A. .	June 1, 1890.	Dec. 13, 1898.
L. A. LaGarde, Surgeon, U. S. A.	Dec. 13, 1898.	July 15, 1903.
W. H. Arthur, Surgeon, U. S. A.	July 15, 1903.	June 14, 1907.
W. D. Crosby, Surgeon, U. S. A.	June 14, 1907.	

LINCOLN'S SUMMER HOME.

It Was a Cottage in the Grounds of the Soldiers' Home at Washington, Four Miles from the White House—Here He Lived While Toiling Daily, in the Sweltering Heat, on the Tremendous Tasks of the Civil War—He Rode to and from the Cottage with a Cavalry Escort, but He Did Not Like the Clatter They Made—House is Now Quarters of the Home Band.



ANDERSON COTTAGE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

WHILE our recent national chief executives have fled from Washington and its summer heat and moved to cool summer capitals, as for instance, Buzzards Bay, Oyster Bay and Beverly, Lincoln in his day was forced ever to remain on guard in the nation's capital the year through. During his four troublous years in Washington he took no vacation, and his summer residence was within easy ride of the seat of government.

The Anderson cottage, in the Soldiers' home grounds was his summer home, and it was here, guarded by a company of cavalry, that he lived while handling the reins of government so gently and yet so masterfully through that black night of the civil war.

He rode, to the White House every day, and returned at night, the hour as often than not being late.

His simplicity of taste was such that he would gladly have ridden without escort, but the secretary of war, the trenchant Stanton, insisted on the cavalry escort, for the President's safety.

Lincoln said he did not want it; he "couldn't hear himself think" with the soldiers clattering along beside, before and behind him. But with his usual complaisance in what he deemed nonessentials, he yielded. Sometimes he rode horseback, accompanied by the escort.

At times he was called on to make a sudden journey from his cottage to the White House. One such call was on the receipt of news of the reverse at Chickamauga. Lincoln mounted his horse and rode in the moonlight to the White House, to take up the terrific task of organizing the means of ultimate triumph out of what looked like total defeat.

On such an occasion the cavalry was ready for instant duty, for their quarters were tents on the lawn of the institution.

Visitors to Washington today look at the summer home of Lincoln with reverent interest. It is about four miles from the White House, to the north, and though tall buildings lie between it and the heart of the city, a little vista has been kept open, through which may be seen from the grounds the dome of the capitol.

The Soldiers' home—a home for regular army soldiers and not for volunteers—was established by Gen Winfield Scott. The Anderson cottage—now often called the President's cottage, for Lincoln, was named for Gen Robert Anderson, in recognition of his services to the home. The building is now the quarters of the Home band.

FIFTY years ago to-day President Lincoln, in the absence of his family, who were in the North, was "baching it," as he expressed it, at the Soldiers' Home in the suburbs of Washington.

Here, on elevated ground, in the midst of an extensive park-like reservation owned by the Government, stood in 1863 and stands to-day a comfortable stone cottage with gabled roofs and shady piazzas that served the President throughout the war as his Summer residence.

When the heat made the White House an uncomfortable place, even at night, Mr. Lincoln and his family moved out to the Soldiers' Home. Mrs. Lincoln usually went North for a part of the heated term, taking with her their youngest son, "Tad," who was a delicate boy of 10 years, and remaining until cool weather returned.

Lincoln, weighted with the cares of office and the tremendous burden of conducting the war, could not hope to leave his post. The cool of the Soldiers' Home at evening was his only change from the burden and the heat of the day at the executive mansion.

He usually rode or was driven out from town—the distance is about four miles—at dusk and spent the evening "spunous eqi u1 io ezzejd e3etio3 eqi uo The lights of Washington could be seen from the house.

"The evenings at the Soldiers' Home cottage were often very delightful," wrote Noah Brooks, a Western newspaperman, one of Lincoln's friends, who was his guest in 1863. "The distance from the city kept away importunate officeseekers and other petitioners, and familiar friends would call and help to pass the evening in social chat. One or two would sometimes be invited to spend the night."

Lincoln greatly missed his family, but he found more restful enjoyment in these quiet evenings at the Soldiers' Home than he ever did at the White House.

"Tad's" Nanny Goat Lost.
Although every moment of his day

was taken up with a thousand pressing duties, Lincoln found time, in the absence of his wife, who spent some weeks at Manchester, N. H., to send her frequent messages. Many of these were telegraphic dispatches, copies of which were preserved, and appear in his published works.

From the messages, and from an occasional letter that has been preserved, it is possible to-day to trace the thoughts of loving tenderness for his family that were ever present with Lincoln in his period of enforced bachelorhood.

One of his letters, dated Aug. 8, after beginning "All as well as usual, and no particular trouble, anyway," contains this delightful passage: "Tell dear Tad poor 'Nanny Goat' is lost, and Mrs. Cuthbert (the housekeeper) and I are in great distress about it. The day you left, Nanny was found resting herself

and chewing her little cud in the middle of Tad's bed; but now she's gone! The gardener kept complaining that she destroyed the flowers, till it was concluded to bring her down to the White House. This was done, and the second day she disappeared, and has not been heard of since. This is the last we know of poor 'Nanny.'"

The letter closed with reference to the weather, which "continues dry and excessively warm," and news of the election results in Kentucky, Mrs. Lincoln's home State, which had gone "very strongly right." It was signed, "affectionately, A. Lincoln."

Worried by Inaction.

Through the last half of August and the first half of September Lincoln communicated with his wife regularly, but briefly. His messages were chiefly telegraphic. Each gave her the assur-



THE STONE COTTAGE AT THE SOLDIERS' HOME, WASHINGTON.

(From a Recent Photograph Made for This Series by Leonard Small.)

Little House Was President Lincoln's Summer Home Throughout the War. It Is Now Used as Headquarters for the Military Band Stationed at the Soldiers' Home.

ance that he was well, together with a brief and encouraging summary of the latest military developments.

They said nothing of the great physical and mental strain under which Lincoln was laboring, which made him look to people not accustomed to his appearance, like a man worn to the quick with care and work. He made no mention either of the dead weight of worry that was upon him, because of the state of campaigns then in progress.

The army of the Potomac, that had won a victory at Gettysburg, the importance of which was not yet fully understood, was marking time north of the Rappahannock, confronting Lee's army, which lay on the other side of that river. There had been no engagement, nor movement toward one, since the two armies had returned to Virginia from Gettysburg. Lincoln believed that Meade had lost a golden opportunity to crush Lee's army by not attacking him before he crossed the Potomac in his retreat.

He believed now, as he stated in a letter of Sept. 15, that Meade "should move upon Lee at once in a manner of general attack, leaving it to developments whether he will make it a real attack," in order to "develop Lee's real condition and purposes."

Gen. Meade did not favor an immediate movement, on the ground that he was not prepared for it. Lincoln bore the situation patiently, deferring to Gen. Meade's military knowledge; but it worried him none the less.

The army operating in Tennessee, under Gen. Rosecrans, was also a source of concern. Gen. Rosecrans' movements since spring had seemed to Lincoln unnecessarily slow. The tone of the general's telegrams, which were often testy, gave reason for unrest. Secretary of War Stanton doubted if Rosecrans was the proper general for the situations, and this gave Lincoln further concern, though he stood by Rosecrans, as he stood by Meade, waiting the revelations of time.

as to his fitness.

Another cause for concern was Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside's movements in

East Tennessee. There was a want of definiteness in Gen. Burnside's messages that indicated vacillating purpose and sluggish movements.

On Sept. 14 Lincoln ordered Burnside to hasten from Knoxville to Chattanooga, to reinforce Rosecrans. Burnside did not move as directed, but went instead, said Lincoln, "on a foolish affair to Jonesboro to capture a party of guerillas."

Lincoln's patience had been nearly exhausted when he received a message from Burnside dated at Jonesboro, and he indulged in the only oath the telegraphers, who saw him daily, had ever heard him use, saying, "Damn Jonesboro."

Then he wrote a carefully worded message of reproof to Burnside, asking him why it was that he was marching away from Chattanooga instead of toward it.

Lincoln was not unprepared when news of the great battle of Chickamauga came in a despairing dispatch from Rosecrans, beginning, "We have met with a serious disaster; extent not yet ascertained."

On reading the dispatch Lincoln turned to one of his secretaries and said: "Rosecrans has been whipped, as I feared. I have feared it for several days. I believe I feel trouble in the air before it comes."

Lincoln at once sent two messages to Burnside commanding him to go to the aid of Gen. Rosecrans. To the latter he wired: "Be of good cheer. We have unabated confidence in you and in your soldiers. We shall do our utmost to assist you."

Lincoln's Night Ride.

Other messages from Rosecrans, written after he had rested and slept and recovered from the unbalanced mental state into which the battle had thrown him, gave a more encouraging color to the situation, but showed that heavy reinforcements must be rushed to his Army if it was to be saved.

The President had passed an anxious day at the White House, spending much time in the telegraph office. At night he rode out to the Soldiers' Home without definite news of the result of the battle.

He had retired, and fallen asleep, when a knock at the front door roused him. One of the War Office staff stood outside, in the moonlight. He had been sent by Sec. Stanton to ask the president to come to the White House.

"Stanton never sent for me before," said Lincoln, who was startled by the summons. Dressing hastily, he mounted his horse and rode to Washington. His horse's hoofs sounded hollow on the street as he drew rein in front of the old War Department Building.

Lights were burning in the office of the Secretary of War. As the President entered the room he found there Secretaries Stanton, Seward and Chase of his Cabinet, Gen.-in-Chief Henry W. Halleck, and several other officers connected with Army headquarters.

A conference at once began on the means of rushing aid to Rosecrans. The President spent the remainder of

the night poring over maps, consulting with his subordinates, and devising time to telegraph a summary of final news from Chattanooga to Mrs. Lincoln, who was then in New York. The message contained the information that Mrs. Lincoln's brother-in-law, General Benjamin H. Helm of Kentucky, was among the slain of the Confederate Army.

Albany Argus,
Sept. 16, 1912

The rows of benches on the bricks under the large maple trees near the building had assembled for music. "No," replied the member of the choir, "they are just gathered under a tree of knowledge."

"What kind of a tree is that?" asked a stranger.

"Oh, that's the tree for information. Anybody wants to know anything at all in the world, all he has to do is go down there and just ask anybody and he happens to be sitting there and will be told."

Men residing in the dormitory homes the Sheridan, Sherman, Scott or Big Buildings might boast that they lived in the largest quarters, but the men in Anderson Cottage close by the Scott Building might justly emphasize a fact that their home is of especial historical importance.

This cottage, with its airy front porch, was built about 120 years ago at the time the property was bought was the home of Mr. George H. Briggs. Though the cottage was named for Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame, it is often spoken of as a President's Cottage because of its having been the summer residence of Presidents Lincoln, Grant, Hayes and Thur.

The historical association of the old building with President Lincoln has given it such lasting fame that no changes have been made in the twelve years dwelling since the martyred president's time. From the large front room opening by long windows onto a porch a fine view is still to be

Walt Whitman. In the summer of 1863, wrote that he saw President Lincoln almost every day as he passed his lodging on his way to Soldiers' Home about three miles from the city. He added that the President never slept at the White House during the hot season. It was Lincoln's custom to journey into town about half past eight in the morning clad in his dark suit and stiff hat, riding his gray horse. The cavalry guard which was sent to accompany him is said usually to have consisted of a company of 25 or 30 members with their drawn sabers held upright over their shoulders. The fine old box growing in front of the cottage is probably as old as the old home itself and is pointed to with pride.

By way of outdoor life, Soldiers' Home offers its members benches for sitting here and there over the grounds. The tennis grounds near the eagle gate are beautified by the climbing roses covering the wire fences which inclose them and by the large shady magnolia trees fragrant all summer with grande flora blossoms.

Should there be a demand for a baseball field ample space is at hand. The green slopes and sweeps of the ground in the southeast of the home provide an inviting golf course. The beautiful lake with its graceful swans and ducks not far away has been one of the show places of the grounds for years and is looked upon as an important part of the large park. Many grown-ups of today remember the thrills which they enjoyed when they were taken as children to see the swans on this lake. Others who enjoy the beauty of the



The duck pond in the Soldiers' Home

the thousands before them who have met there to worship testify to the inscription of the chapel "Righteousness exalteth a nation."

Soldiers' Home, with its green acres and buildings worth probably more than \$15,000,000, would be lacking in both property and sentiment if no monument to Winfield Scott had been erected there. Ever since 1873, when the Scott memorial by Launt Thompson was erected, Gen. Winfield Scott, the founder of the home, has stood on a knoll where perhaps today the best view of the city can be obtained.

Unfortunately all of the members of the home are not well and strong. Fortunately, though, good health is not one of the requirements for admission. Barnes Hospital, at this enlisted man's club, was established 53 years ago. Like every other part of the plant it has undergone changes, for its improvements are no doubt more extensive than those to any other part of the organization. The modern improvements of the structure as well as its up-to-date equipment and methods make the institution especially valuable in the treatment of wounds and surgical cases. Naturally, the number of patients varies with weather conditions, but as a rule doctors and nurses of the infirmary count on administering to 150 to 200 patients a day. Many members, though not in robust health, spend but little time in the hospital. On the other hand, chronic illnesses force some veterans to spend most of their time as hospital patients. One member has spent ten years in the Soldiers' Home Hospital because of his physical condition. Though the hospital patients can not enjoy all of the features provided at the home they share in them as far as possible. For instance, the library has a hospital branch to supply reading matter to sick and the infirmary patients are given three band concerts a week and three moving picture shows a week during the season when picture shows are held for the more able-bodied in Stanley Hall.

The fresh flowers which are constantly supplied to the hospital, winter and summer, are grown in the large greenhouse almost hidden from motor traf-

fic. There also the thousands of young plants are raised that are set in the flower beds about the grounds. I members of the home work voluntarily in flower culture or gardening or at any other task they receive small compensation, but most of the work is done by nonmembers.

The large frame Swiss-like homestead with its attractive spring house in the rearward section of the ground bought from W. W. Corcoran, is standing. It is in the general location of this old Corcoran home that some the vegetables are grown and crops corn, wheat, oats, rye and cowpeas raised in rapid succession for the cat.

The prize herd of Holsteins who pasture nearby give national distinct to the dairy in the grounds not from the First street gate. Some years ago the herd of Jersey cows of wh



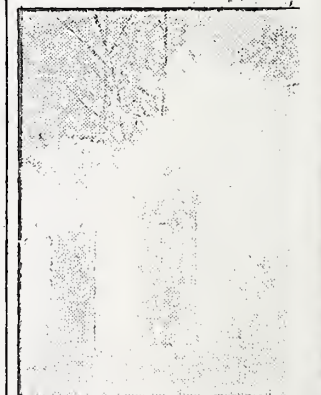
The Scott Building and its battery of protecting field pieces.

had of Washington. Either in that room or in the room below, used by Lincoln for a sitting room, the Civil War time President wrote the draft of the Emancipation Proclamation in July, 1862. Mr. Lincoln's own words on that matter authenticate this claim. "I put the draft of the proclamation aside waiting for a victory. Well, the next news we had was of Pope's disaster at Bull Run. Things looked darker than ever. Finally came the wreck of the battle of Antietam. I determined to wait no longer. The news came, I think, on Wednesday, that the advantage was on our side. I was then staying at the Soldiers' Home. Here I finished writing the second draft of the proclamation; came up on Wednesday, called the Cabinet together to read it and it was published the following Monday. I made a column vow to the God that if Gen. Lee was driven from Maryland I would crown the deed by the declaration of freedom to the slaves."

sternity there today also remember when they welcomed cold weather as a time for ice skating at Soldiers' Home.

During horse and buggy days, the Capital vistas of the home were perhaps appreciated more than they are now because of the less hurried way of traveling. One vista which is marked by a sign is a little east of the dairy buildings. The other which is probably more easily located is near the chapel. The natural open space between the tree branches affords a view of the dome of the Capitol about three miles directly south.

The brown stone Ivy chapel southeast of the main group of buildings was originally built in 1870 when it cost \$10,000, but seventeen years ago it was modernized to meet growing demands. While some of the members attend services in city churches many of the former soldiers gather at the morning and afternoon church in their own chapel, to which they may walk. Regardless of religious belief they and



The Eagle Gate leading east

the home was proud was given death warrant because of tuberculosis. For several years after that milk purchased in great quantities for well and sick who especially require rich quality as well as quantity. needed for a home dairy as that the result in developing the fine Holsteins now seen there. Last year cows produced 100,000 gallons of milk or an average of about 4 1/2 gallons each. Every animal in the herd

The south part of the main building is named for Gen. Winfield Scott, the founder of the home; the addition on the north for Gen. William T. Sherman. Constructed of white marble; it was commenced in 1852 and completed in 1891; is of Norman Gothic design, 251½ feet long by 158½ feet wide, and has a clock tower; it will accommodate 370 members and contains a library and billiard hall.

alter 29th > > > The old homestead building near to and west of the Scott Building is named after Gen. Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumter renown, to commemorate the fact of his early advocacy of and great interest in the establishment of the home. It was the home of the first members and has frequently been used as the summer residence of the President. President Buchanan occupied it in 1856-1860, President Lincoln in 1861-1864, President Hayes in 1877-1880, and President Arthur in 1882-1884. President Garfield thought of occupying it in the summer of 1881.

The eastern building—especially for members—was the first erected and is called the King Building, after Surg. B. King, for 13 years the attending surgeon and secretary and treasurer of the home.

The brick quarters northwest of the Sherman Building, erected in 1883, is called the Sheridan Building, in honor of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, who was the president of the board of commissioners when the building was erected.

More recently built structures are the Grant Building, completed in 1911, of white marble, accommodating 272 members and containing the hall of the general mess, mess kitchen, and cold storage.

Stanley Hall, named for a former governor of the home, was completed in 1897, and is the general amusement hall, seating about 700 persons.

A neat chapel, built of red stone, was completed in 1871. Religious worship—Protestant and Roman Catholic—is regularly observed. The La Garde Building, the Forwood Building and the La Garde Building have since been added. The maximum capacity of the present hospital is 500 beds. It is not only for the sick, but is an infirmary for the aged and helpless members.

The home maintains a library of 20,385 volumes, with newspapers and magazines, which are added to yearly as funds will permit.

A portion of the spacious grounds is cultivated for the benefit of the home; but the largest part is woodland, and through it all, taking advantage of its topography, nearly 10 miles of graded macadamized roads have been constructed, winding through groves of selected trees of native and foreign varieties and over the open ground, commanding fine views of the city, the Potomac River, and the surrounding country for miles. The park is open to the public.

Soldiers of 20 years' service, and men, whether pensioners or not, who disabled by wounds or disease in the service and in the line of duty and have been honorably discharged from the Army are admitted to the home.

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Washington THE NATIONAL CAPITOL
Print. by Govt. Print. Off., DC, 1932
By H. A. Casemeyer
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CLIFF. 185

Lincoln's Summer White House At Soldiers' Home

By ELIZABETH FORD

IT IS a hot July night in 1864. The city swelters, sleeps in snatches, listens for the turgid rumble of guns. Soldiers—boys with faces grown suddenly old—prowl up and down the pavements and stare at their own thin shadows thrown by the gas light against the wall of Secretary Stanton's house. Then, wandering down from K Street, they set their feet on Pennsylvania Avenue. But Mr. Lincoln is not in Washington tonight.

Three miles away, in a house in the country, he sits in a room with wainscotted walls. The room stretches the width of the building and its windows are open to the cool, night air. Here he can work. Once in a while he lifts his tired head and smells the grass and the heavy scent of the boxwood that raises its close barricade on the lawn at the back of the house.

Across the road, in the white reality of the moonlight, stand the markers of the soldiers' cemetery. Some of them are made of wood and bear the inscription, "Name Unknown." The dead keep silent bivouacs with the living who sleep in the five stone houses that surround the President's Cottage in the grounds of the Soldiers' Home.

Afterwards, Lincoln is to speak of the simple events of this July night: "Finally came the week of the battle of Antietam. I determined to wait no longer. The news came, I think, on Wednesday, that the advantage was on our side. I was then staying at the Soldiers' Home. Here I finished writing the second draft of the Emancipation Proclamation; came up on Saturday; called the cabinet together to hear it and was published the following Monday."

Outside, in the hall, a sentry rises, puts his hand to the knob of the door, pushes it open and looks in. He sees the President sitting at his desk; he hears the sound of a pen. The sentry is restless tonight. The country air makes him remember the fields at home. He will go out on the steps of the cottage and sit there in the moonlight and wonder if anyone fixed the meadow fence. Why does Mr. Lincoln think he is to work so late?

Early in the morning, Mr. Walt Whitman is out for a walk. In a few hours the fever will come down upon the city again. The trees will turn sick and hang their leaves; the sidewalks will give off steamy clouds of heat. But now everything has a jingling freshness, like the ring of these horses' hoofs upon the street. A company of cavalry—twenty-five or thirty of them—is turning in from Vermont Avenue. Two by two they ride, with their sabers drawn and held upright over their shoulders. Mr. Whitman is disappointed, for in spite of their yellow straps and their boots and spurs, they make "no great show in uniforms or horses." This must be Mr. Lincoln's escort, riding into town with him after his night in his quarters at Soldiers' Home. Yes, there is Lincoln with a lieu-

tenant at his side—Lincoln on an easy-going gray horse and wearing a plain black suit and a stiff hat. The President goes into the country to escape the summer heat of the city, but he seems to bring the heat of the city back with him. The somber black clothes he wears, the sallow melancholy of his face, the drooping weight of his ungainly shoulders give one the impression of a man who has not slept well and who is overburdened with worries. Mr. Lincoln sees Mr. Whitman. He speaks. Something else comes into his face at that moment, and the lines soften as the weary eyes gather intensity.

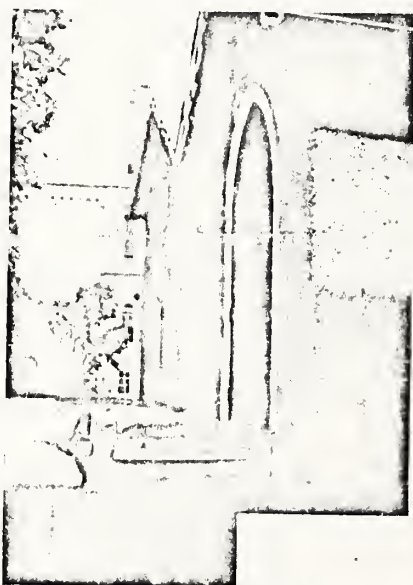
The first summer of his term as President and all the summers after, Lincoln lived at the Soldiers' Home, in what came to be known as the President's Cottage, although the real name of the building was Anderson Cottage. Both names cling to it today. In reality it was a large, rambling house, with wide, sunny halls, shallow steps and latticed windows, and had once been the summer residence of a Mr. George W. Riggs, who had sold it to the Government shortly after the founding of the Home in 1851-52. The building had been put up about 1810 and the boxwood trees planted only a short time after that.

From the windows of his bedroom at the back of the house, Lincoln could look out and see, three miles away, the half-finished dome of the Capitol as it raised its iron girders to the sky.

Distances were long in Washington in those days, but one evening the President rode from the Soldiers' Home all the way to the Naval Observatory in his black barouche. It was after supper. He had given orders that the horses be brought around. The regular coachman was off duty and his substitute brought the barouche up at the appointed hour, the wheels crackling over the driveway to the house. They had started in the twilight and it was night when they reached the observatory. Mr. Lincoln did not forget his Irish coachman, Lawrence Mangin—he had him in to look at the moon.

One afternoon Lincoln invited some friends to come home to dinner with him. The carriage ambled through the countryside, the slanting rays of the late sun

(Continued on page 29)



The entrance to Anderson Cottage, better known as the Summer White House, at Soldiers' Home



A rear view of the Summer White House. The boxwood in the foreground dates from 1810

LINCOLN LORE

Bulletin of the Lincoln National Life Foundation - - - - - Dr. Louis A. Warren, Editor.
Published each week by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

No. 332

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

August 19, 1935

LINCOLN'S SUMMER HOME

Abraham Lincoln was urged on several occasions, in the hot summer months during the year he occupied the White House, to take a vacation. In August, 1864, while in conversation with President Lincoln, Governor Randall inquired, "Why can't you seek seclusion, and play the hermit for a fortnight? It would reinvigorate you."

"Ah," said the President, "two or three weeks would do me no good. I cannot fly from my thoughts—my solicitude for this great country follows me wherever I go. I do not think it is personal vanity or ambition, though I am not free from these infirmities, but I cannot but feel that the weal or woe of this great nation will be decided in November."

In the month of March, 1865, less than one month before the President's assassination, Mrs. Lincoln accompanied Mr. Lincoln to City Point. She said in a letter to a friend, "I cannot but devoutly hope that change of air and rest may have a beneficial effect on my good husband's health."

The removal of the Lincolns to the Anderson cottage at the Soldier's Home for a short time each summer was of distinct advantage to Mr. Lincoln and his wife refers to it as a place of solitude.

Before the Lincolns occupied the home it was known as the Anderson cottage named in honor of Major Robert Anderson. Although established by Gen. Winfield Scott, it was largely due to Anderson's personal effort that steps were taken to improve the Soldier's Home and a spacious building was erected for their accommodation. It was intended for the quarters of old and disabled soldiers of the regular army. By the year 1888 as many as two thousand men were located there.

It is strange that more attention has not been given to the historical importance of the Anderson cottage which was occupied four summers by the Lincolns and which still stands in Washington.

The summer White House of President Lincoln was erected in 1810, one hundred and twenty-five years ago; and it has undergone few improvements. It is a stone structure two and one-half stories high and contains twelve rooms. It is a house of many gables and this has its distinct advantage as a summer retreat as many of the rooms in the various wings have windows on three sides. The bedroom used by Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln is such a room, and has two large windows over the entrance facing the drill grounds.

A spacious porch extends along the front of the house and a balcony can be entered through one of the second story windows. One who visited the home while the Lincolns were living there described the location of the building as follows:

"The Soldier's Home is a few miles out of Washington on the Maryland side. It is situated on a beautifully wooded hill, which you ascend by a winding path, shaded on both sides by wide-spread branches, forming a green arcade above you. When you reach the top, you stand between two mansions, large, handsome, and substantial, but with nothing about them indicative of the character of either. That on your left is the Presidential country-house; that directly before you, the 'Rest' for soldiers who are too old for further service."

The environment of the building occupied by the Lincolns has been somewhat changed. The Soldier's Home Park, as it is called, now occupies 512 acres about four miles from the capitol and directly north of it. It is northwest from the White House. On the reservation there may be observed five dormitories, a hospital, chapel, library, and several other buildings. The capitol dome can be seen from the lawn of the Anderson cottage.

Evidently the most exciting days which the Lincolns spent at the summer White House were in July, 1864, when news was broadcasted that the Confederate military leader, Early, was approaching the City of Washington. The people who lived out in the Maryland villages beyond the Anderson cottage came flocking into Washington over the old Seventh Street Road past the presidential summer home. The rebel cannon could be heard but ten miles away; and the President and his family were staying at the Anderson cottage, which was situated in the path of the approaching army, about half way between the outer line of fortification at Fort Stevens and the city.

When Secretary Stanton learned that the enemy was within striking distance of where Lincoln was located, on Sunday night, July 10, he ordered that the President should return to the White House and sent a carriage for him. Lincoln went back to town against his own will and was very indignant when he learned that a small navy vessel had been made ready in the Potomac for his escape, in case the Confederate troops entered the city.

Many interesting stories are told about Lincoln's riding back and forth over the four-mile route between the White House and the Soldier's Home. He did not like to be bothered with the military escort which Stanton insisted should accompany him. He said the tramp of the horses feet made so much noise he couldn't hear himself think. On one occasion it is said Lincoln was fired at from ambush; at another time there was a dash alone into the city at midnight.

The most significant historical incident associated with the summer White House is related in a story which Frank Carpenter tells about his conversation with Abraham Lincoln with reference to the finishing of the second draft of the Emancipation Proclamation. It has been accepted generally as authentic and used by Nicolay and Hay in their compilation of Lincoln's works. Lincoln had decided to follow Seward's suggestion that the proclamation be withheld until some victory was registered by the Union troops. Carpenter's version of what Lincoln told him follows:

"Finally came the week of the battle of Antietam. I determined to wait no longer. The news came, I think, on Wednesday, that the advantage was on our side. I was then staying at the Soldier's Home (three miles out of Washington). Here I finished writing the second draft of the preliminary proclamation; came up on Sunday; called the Cabinet together to hear it and it was published on the following Monday."

Here at the Anderson cottage the proclamation as it was presented to the Cabinet was prepared. This fact should be memorialized in some appropriate way.

Ford's Theatre has now become a museum where items associated with the assassination of Abraham Lincoln have been conserved. The Anderson cottage should serve as another unit in Washington's plan to memorialize Abraham Lincoln and here there should be assembled all available manuscripts, broadsides, and pictures which refer directly to the Emancipation Proclamation.

United States Department of the Interior
Honor Award

John F. Jeffery
is hereby awarded this certificate of honor for
Commendable Service

Given under my hand and seal this twenty-fifth day of August 1948
William F. Warren
Assistant Secretary of the Interior



P. O. BOX 1907
WASHINGTON 13, D. C.

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P. C. Box 1907,
Washington 13, D. C.,
October 17, 1950

Dr Louis A. Warren, Editor,
Lincoln Lore,
Lincoln Life Ins. Co.,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dear Dr. Warren:

I wish to have your comments on the following items:

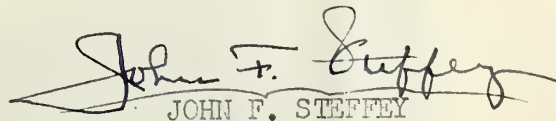
1. The attached clipping from the Washington Evening Star of October 12th reference a Shawl worn by Abraham Lincoln on the night he met his death.

2. I inclose a snap shot of the Anderson Building located on the grounds of the U. S. Soldiers Home which was occupied as a residence by Lincoln during the Civil War.

I may state that it would seem proper to have this building restored to commemorate the period used by that great man during a critical era of our history. And I suggest that you comment on this as I would like to have your opinion.

I served in the National Park Service more then fifteen years and during that time I discovered that the public is vitally interested in that great President of the Civil War Days.

Respectfully,


JOHN F. STEFFEY







October 23, 1950

Mr. John F. Steffey
P. O. Box 1907
Washington 13, D. C.

My dear Mr. Steffey:

While we are quite familiar with the Anderson cottage, residence of Lincoln, I rather fear that there would be little interest in creating another Lincoln memorial in Washington.

Attached is a little bulletin I wrote on the Anderson cottage 15 years ago and at that time, when interest in Lincoln seemed to be at its peak, I expect I held about the same view point you do now, but I do not think the present political set-up would be interested in further memorializing Abraham Lincoln.

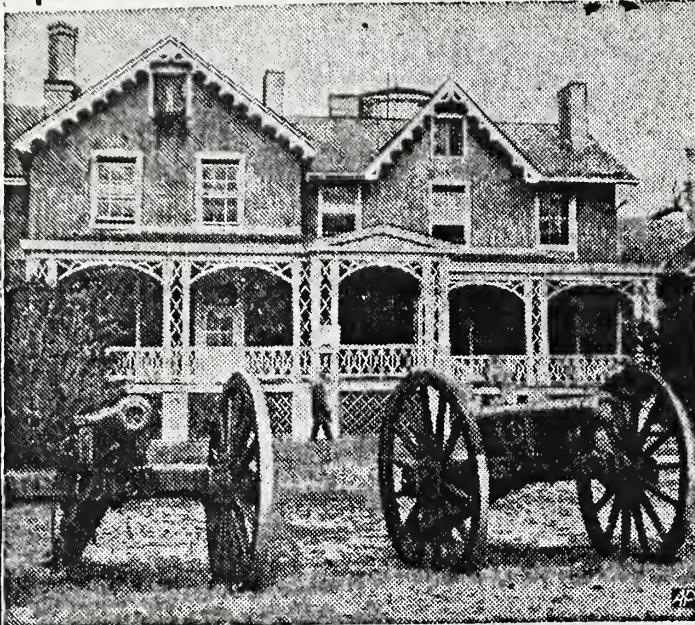
Thanks very much for the picture and the clipping.

Very truly yours,

Director

LAW:JK
Enc.

Little Changed by the Years



AS LINCOLN SAW IT—The exterior of the Civil War summer White House is little changed by the years.

Pres. Lincoln's Summer White House Still Stands

WASHINGTON — Through the dreary, worry-laden summers of the Civil War President Lincoln did a good deal of his thinking on the porch of a rambling house. This was set on a hill about four miles from downtown Washington.

The place — Anderson House — still stands on the U. S. Soldiers' Home grounds. The interior is changed. But the outside — with gables, fancy woodwork rails on the porches — is just the way he would remember it.

RODE TO TOWN EACH MORNING

It is called a "cottage," but it has 12 rooms. And the gables are arranged so that many rooms have three exposures. This was a fine thing in those pre-air conditioning summer days of 1862-1864.

Stories of the day tell how he rode to town each morning; on a big-gray, affable horse. He usually wore a black coat and a stiff hat.

Those days, just as now, the President had to be protected. So he was followed by 25 to 30 cavalry officers with sabres drawn. Records show that he was sometimes irritated by this escort; that the clip-clop of the horses' hooves made it hard for him to think.

There was an exciting night in the summer of 1864 when the Confederate cannon could be heard. News arrived that the Southern army was only 10 miles away. They were headed for the "Seventh Street Road" which passed right by Anderson cottage.

that he was downright irritated to find that a small naval vessel was waiting in the Potomac River to take him to greater safety.

Anderson House is most famous for the fact that Lincoln wrote the Emancipation Proclamation in his big, upstairs bedroom looking down across the fields. The twinkling lights of the then small capital city could be seen.

His letters show that he wrote it first in July, 1862. But the Northern armies had been running into bad luck. His Cabinet felt the proclamation should wait for a victory.

FAMOUS LETTER TO HORACE GREELEY

The victory came at the battle of Antietam, September, 1862. Lincoln again talked the proclamation over with his Cabinet, and then released it to press reporters.

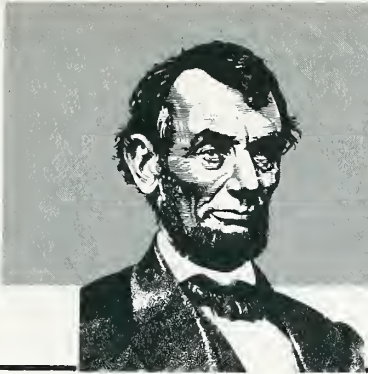
Now the four-mile ride from the White House to Anderson House could be done in 15 minutes. Then the horseback ride was taken through a good many tree-covered, unlit lanes. Legend has it that Lincoln was fired on once on the road. Another story, less frequently mentioned, says that he took the road alone one time at midnight.

ANDERSON HOUSE IS MOST FAMOUS

Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton dispatched a carriage from downtown, and ordered Lincoln to return to the White House. Lincoln was reluctant. Later, when he reached downtown, records show

It was during this time that he wrote a famous letter to Horace Greeley about the purposes for which he was working:

"If there be those who would not save the Union unless at the same time they could destroy slavery I don't agree with them. My paramount object is to save the Union. If I could save the union by freeing all the slaves I would do it. If I could free some and leave others alone, and thus save the Union, I would do that. What I do regarding slavery I do because I believe it will help save the Union."



Lincoln Lore

Bulletin of The Lincoln National Life Foundation . . . Dr. R. Gerald McMurtry, Editor
Published each month by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana

NUMBER 1589

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

July, 1970

The Soldiers' Home The Lincolns' Summer Retreat

Editor's Note: "Lincoln's Summer Home" was the title of an early number (332) of *Lincoln Lore* published on August 19, 1935.

In the summer months of the early 1860s when the Lincolns sought a place of solitude and a chance to escape the heat of Washington, D. C., the Soldiers' Home offered distinct advantages. For one thing, it was of a higher elevation than the White House, and it was situated on a beautifully wooded hill with winding paths shaded by wide-spread boughs of green trees. The Soldiers' Home is situated about four miles (Mrs. Lincoln wrote that the distance was 2½ miles) north of the Capitol in the District of Columbia on the Maryland side.

The Lincolns became acquainted with the Soldiers' Home shortly after they took up their residence in Washington because Mrs. Lincoln drove out to the place, in a carriage, on March 6, 1861, and on the following day the President rode horseback to the Home before breakfast. However, they did not reside there until the summer and autumn months of 1862, 1863 and 1864.

The twelve room house the Lincolns occupied was

originally called the Riggs House; however, it has been renamed the Anderson Cottage (1888) in honor of Major Robert Anderson who contributed so much to the development of the Soldiers' Home. The house of many gables, two and one-half stories high, was originally a brick building, with stucco added at a much later date. The date of its construction was about 1811.

Lincoln was not the first President to take up summer residence at the Asylum, as it was called before the Civil War. In 1857, General Winfield Scott invited President James Buchanan and Secretary of War John B. Floyd to reside at the Soldiers' Home. There is no record of how Floyd enjoyed his residence there, but Buchanan in October wrote his favorite niece, Miss Harriett Lane, that he "slept much better at the Asylum than at the White House."

Other Presidents, after Lincoln, who enjoyed summer residence at the Soldiers' Home were President Hayes (1877-1880), and President Arthur (1881-1884), and it was reported that President Garfield was making prep-



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

A black and white print by Charles Magnus dated 1863 of the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C. The four buildings are identified as follows (left to right): Dr. King's Residence, President's Villa (Anderson Cottage), Military Governor's House and Soldiers' Home. The house in which the Lincolns resided has also been called the "President's Cottage" and the "Mansion House."

arations to occupy the Anderson Cottage in the summer of 1881 when he was assassinated on July 2, 1881.

In the late spring of 1865 the ladies of Andrew Johnson's family gave some thought to a summer residence at the Soldiers' Home, but after looking over the Anderson Cottage decided against it.

When the Lincolns occupied the so-called cottage, it had undergone few improvements since its initial construction. Its physical features afforded a distinct advantage as a summer retreat, as many of the rooms in the various wings had windows on three sides. The bedroom used by the President and Mrs. Lincoln "is such a room, and has two large windows over the entrance facing the drill grounds." A spacious porch extended along the front of the house and a balcony could be entered through one of the second story windows. In 1923 the interior of the house was altered by building small squadrooms to accommodate the retired soldiers quartered in that building.

The years of the Civil War brought the Soldiers' Home its most distinguished resident; however, the same invitation as prevailed in the Buchanan administration was in effect and the Honorable Simon Cameron, the President's first Secretary of War, was invited to occupy the Corliss Cottage and did so in 1861, as Secretary Edwin M. Stanton would do in 1864.

With such important officials in residence two companies of the 150th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, were to be detailed on September 6, 1862 to act as guard at the summer White House. These soldiers were a part of the Bucktail Brigade and they wore as a distinguishing insignia, a bucktail on their caps. Both the President and Mrs. Lincoln became well acquainted with the officers and men of the two companies, particularly with those of Company K, and at Lincoln's request they were detailed as the White House guard and remained in that capacity until the end of the war.

Secretary Stanton, concerned for Lincoln's safety as he traveled between the White House and the Soldiers' Home arranged for a cavalry escort. This escort was a part of "Scott's Nine Hundred," the 11th New York Cavalry. Their usual route of travel was down 7th Street to the White House and return. They would usually return with the President around four in the afternoon. Apparently, their appearance was not impressive as Walt Whitman wrote to the *New York Times* in the summer of 1863 that "The party makes no great show in uniforms or horses."

There was an attempt to assassinate the President while he was in residence at the Soldiers' Home. One evening in mid-August 1864, a sentry on duty at the main gate of the Soldiers' Home heard a shot from the direction of the city. Later, Lincoln made his appearance arriving at full gallop and without his hat. That particular evening he had been riding alone. The sentry quieted the horse and after Mr. Lincoln had entered the cottage, he sought out a corporal who assisted him in a search for the missing hat. Once it was found, it was discovered that a bullet had gone through it. The President made light of the incident and requested that nothing be said about it.

As the chronology of events at the Soldiers' Home, as compiled from *Lincoln Day By Day, 1861-1865*, will indicate, the President did not escape many of his burdens of office while living at the summer retreat. Perhaps the most satisfying thing that he did while in residence at the Anderson Cottage was the completion of his second draft of the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation. It is believed that Lincoln wrote this great state document in the upper corner room with the two windows under the big gray gable, at the left end of the building.

On June 13, 1862 when the Lincolns first moved to the Soldiers' Home, Mrs. Lincoln was far from relieved of her grief over the death of Willie which occurred on February 20 of that same year. She had been led to believe that she might be able to get in touch with Willie's spirit through mediums and she was induced to permit "a charlatan who went by the alias of Colchester to hold a seance at the Soldiers' Home." (See *Lincoln Lore* No. 1497, November, 1962, pages 3 and 4). The results of this meeting were not very comforting for the distracted mother, and numerous other encounters with Spiritualists occurred in the White House (See *Lincoln Lore* Nos. 1497, 1498 and 1499).



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

A modern photograph of the Anderson Cottage, said to be the oldest building on the grounds of the U.S. Soldiers' Home in Washington, D. C. It was originally a farmhouse and was sold with 200 acres of land which comprised the grounds (502 acres) of the Soldiers' Home which General Winfield Scott founded in 1851.

Mrs. Lincoln also revealed in a letter written on May 29, (1862) to Mrs. John C. Sprigg in Springfield, Illinois, a certain amount of anxiety about living at the Soldiers' Home: "I dread that it will be a greater resort (for visitors) than here, if possible, when we are in sorrow, quiet is very necessary to us."

Undoubtedly, the most distressing incident during the Lincoln's three summer residences was the accident suffered by Mrs. Lincoln on July 3, 1863 when she sustained head injuries when thrown from her carriage while driving to the Soldiers' Home. The reason the frightened horses ran away was that the driver's seat of the carriage became detached from the rest of the vehicle, with the result that the driver was thrown out. It was believed that the driver's seat had been loosened by hostile hands.

Mrs. Lincoln, for awhile alone in the carriage, was eventually thrown violently to the ground and struck the back of her head on a sharp rock. Her wound was dressed at a nearby hospital and she was returned to the Anderson Cottage.

The full extent of Mrs. Lincoln's injuries was not immediately realized. Finally, the wound became infected, and Mrs. Rebecca R. Pomroy, who had nursed the dying Willie, was secured to comfort the President's wife. After three weeks of intensive care, Mrs. Lincoln appeared to have recovered. This was a trying time for the President as the accident occurred while the Battle of Gettysburg was being fought. It was Robert Lincoln's opinion that his mother "never quite recovered from the effects of her fall."

Perhaps the most exciting days at the summer White House were in July 1864 "when news was broadcast that the Confederate military leader, Early, was approaching the City of Washington. The people who lived out in the Maryland villages beyond the Anderson Cottage came flocking into Washington over the old Seventh Street Road past the Presidential summer home. The rebel cannon could be heard but ten miles away; and the President and his family were staying at the Anderson Cottage, which was situated in the path of the

approaching army, about half way between the outer line of fortification at Fort Stevens and the city.

"When Secretary Stanton learned that the enemy was within striking distance of where Lincoln was located, on Sunday night, July 10, he ordered that the President should return to the White House and sent a carriage for him. Lincoln went back to town against his own will and was very indignant when he learned that a small Navy vessel had been made ready in the Potomac for his escape, in case the Confederate troops entered the city." On July 14, 1864 the President and his family resumed their schedule for living at the Soldiers' Home.

When the President's family moved from the White House and back again, it must have created quite a hauling job as the November 4, 1863 entry in the chronology indicates that James L. Thomas hauled nineteen loads of furniture from the "Soldiers' Home to the White House." This must indicate that a President could live as graciously in the Anderson Cottage as in the Executive Mansion.

The building is now marked with a wooden plaque as follows: Summer House/President Lincoln/1862 1863 1864/visitors not/permitted To/Enter Bldg.

Today it is difficult for the average tourist or sight-seer to locate the Soldiers' Home. From downtown Washington, D. C. it can be reached as follows:

Go north on Georgia Avenue, turn right off Georgia Avenue and go east on Upshur to 2nd & Upshur, enter at Eagle Gate. (Anderson Cottage is a very short distance inside the gate). Another route would be to go east on New York Avenue to North Capitol, turn left and go north on North Capitol. This route connects with the southern tip of the grounds of the Soldiers' Home at Michigan Avenue and North Capitol. Next, turn left on Michigan Avenue and follow the perimeter of Soldier's Home to the Eagle Gate.

Editor's Note: Many inquiries have been made over the years as to the best route from downtown Washington, D. C. to the Soldier's Home. The above directions have been compiled by Bert Sheldon of Washington, D. C.

A Chronology of the Lincolns' Residence at the Soldiers' Home Compiled from *Lincoln Day By Day 1861-1865*

1861

- March 6 — Mrs. Lincoln drives out to Soldiers' Home, Upshur St. and Rock Creek Rd., N.W.
- March 7 — Lincoln rides horseback before breakfast to Soldiers' Home.

1862

- June 13 — Lincoln's family moves to Soldiers' Home for summer.
- June 18 — President and Vice President Hamlin ride horseback to Soldiers' Home for evening meal.
- June 25 — Sen. Browning (Ill.) and friends visit Lincoln at Soldiers' home in evening.
- June 30 — In the evening Browning, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. William M. Dorman of Florida, visit President at Soldiers' Home.
- July 4 — Lincoln meets train of ambulances on road to Soldiers' Home and rides along some distance talking to casualties from peninsular campaign. At Soldiers' Home in evening he reviews recent military actions around Richmond with Gen. Meigs and Henry H. Sibley, former governor of Minnesota.
- July 5 — In evening Sen. Browning and friends visit Lincoln at Soldiers' Home. Mrs. Lincoln in carriage on way to Soldiers' Home tells Comdr. Dahlgren that President frequently passes sleepless nights.
- July 25 — In evening at Soldiers' Home Lincoln has conversation with Sen. Browning on public affairs.
- Aug. 8 — In evening at Soldiers' Home Mrs. Heintzelman discusses with Lincoln her husband's opposition to withdrawal of Army of Potomac from peninsula.
- Aug. 30 — Lincoln reveals peculiarities of Gen. Halleck to John Hay while riding to White House from Soldiers' Home.
- Sept. 3 — At Soldiers' Home confers from 9 P.M. until midnight with Sec. Seward, returned from New York.
- Sept. 5 — Gen. McClellan orders guard established at President's residence on grounds of Soldiers' Home.
- Sept. 13 — President sprains wrist checking his runaway horse during morning ride from Soldiers'

Home to White House. September 25, 1862, Dr. Zacharie treats President for sprains.

- Sept. 17 — At Soldiers' Home Lincoln completes second draft of preliminary Emancipation Proclamation.
 - Sept. 25 — In evening John Hay rides to Soldiers' Home with Lincoln.
 - Sept. 28 — President continues summer residence at Soldiers' Home.
 - Oct. 13 — President and Vice President Hamlin "talk all night" at Soldiers' Home about military situation and Gen. McClellan.
 - Nov. 9 — President writes wife in Boston that "Mrs. Cuthbert (seamstress) & Aunt Mary (nurse) want to move to the White House, because it has grown so cold at Soldiers' Home. Shall they?"
- 1863
- June 22 — Lincolns begin summer residence at Soldiers' Home.
 - June 26 — About 9 P.M. Col D. T. Van Buren and Col. S. W. Burt visit President at Soldiers' Home to tell him that Gov. Seymour (N.Y.) will stand behind him.
 - July 3 — Mrs. Lincoln receives head injury when thrown from carriage during drive to Soldiers' Home.
 - July 6 — Lincoln leaves telegraph office in War Dept. and arrives at Soldiers' Home about 7 P.M.
 - July 10 — At Soldiers' Home, President interviews A. C. Dickson, Orloff A. Zane, and John Absterdam regarding Absterdam shell.
 - July 19 — Sec. Seward makes appointment for President with Lord Lyons at Soldiers' Home, 8:30 P.M.
 - July 25 — At night John Hay accompanies President to Soldiers' Home.
 - Aug. 22 — Hay goes to Soldiers' Home with President and falls asleep listening to him read Shakespeare.
 - Aug. 23 — Soon after breakfast Lincoln and John Hay return to White House . . .
 - Sept. 20 — Leaves Soldiers' Home at 10 P.M. and spends night in White House.
 - Sept. 23 — Returns to city from Soldiers' Home late at night for cabinet meeting called by Sec. Stanton at War Dept. Orderly escorts President to Soldiers' Home after meeting.
 - Sept. 27 — Gen. Hooker and John Hay visit him (Lincoln) at Soldiers' Home.
 - Nov. 4 — James L. Thomas hauls 19 loads of furniture from Soldiers' Home to the White House, where the Lincolns must now be living.
- 1864
- June 29 — President telegraphs Mrs. Lincoln in New York: "All well. Tom is moving things out." ("Tom" may have been Thomas H. Cross, furnace-man at White House; Thomas Cross, doorkeeper; or T. Stackpole, watchman.)
 - July 2 — President and family begin summer residence at Soldiers' Home.
 - July 10 — At 10 P.M. President and family leave Soldiers' Home and return to White House.
 - July 14 — President resumes living at Soldiers' Home.
 - July 26 — In evening Sec. and Mrs. Welles visit for hour with Lincoln at Soldiers' Home.
 - Aug. 12 — Walt Whitman, poet and hospital attendant, records: "I see the President almost every day, as I happen to live where he passes to or from his lodgings out of town. . . I saw him this morning about 8:30 coming in to business, riding on Vermont Avenue, near L Street. He always has a company of twenty-five or thirty cavalry, with sabres drawn and held upright over their shoulders."
 - Aug. 24 — In evening at Soldiers' Home, Lincoln and group of officials witness demonstration of Morse signalling from tower of Soldiers' Home to roof of Smithsonian Institution.
 - Aug. 28 — Near midnight Charles J. M. Gwinn, Baltimore lawyer for convicted spies, visits Lincoln at Soldiers' Home to ask for reprieve.
 - Sept. 8 — President writes to Mrs. Lincoln at Manchester, Vt.: "All well, including Tad's pony and the goats. Mrs. Col Dimmick, (wife of governor of Soldiers' Home) died night before last."
 - Sept. 11 — Cong. Fernando Wood (N.Y.) has 8 A.M. appointment with Lincoln at Soldiers' Home.
 - Oct. 3 — O. H. Browning visits Lincoln in evening at Soldiers' Home.
- 1865
- April 13 — Rides Horseback to Soldiers' Home.

Rare Sheet Music — "The Abe-iad"

The rarest piece of Lincoln sheet music is to be found at Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tennessee. A less desirable copy (margins trimmed) is in the Library of Congress. The title is *The Abe-iad* published by John H. Parrott in Alexandria, Virginia, in 1861, with words by J. P. McRebel. Perhaps it was published too early to be classified as a Confederate imprint, as it does not appear in the compilations of Crandall and Harwell. The theme deals with the Baltimore assassination plot.

The Sixteenth President was hardly ever referred to in music bearing a genuine Confederate imprint, a courtesy that Northern music publishers could not boast — as to Jefferson Davis. Even though *The Abe-iad* may or may not bear a Confederate imprint, it is a major rarity.

The title cover is illustrated, a quality few Confederate pieces afforded. The cartoon illustration depicts Lincoln wearing a military cape and a Scotch cap (See *Lincoln Lore* Number 1424), Lincoln's alleged disguise when he passed through Baltimore, Maryland, en route to Washington, D. C. to be inaugurated President. The cartoon shows Lincoln fleeing before a Confederate soldier who is in the act of firing a cannon at him. Lincoln says, while the cannon-ball is in midair, "Catch who." The soldier stands beneath the stars and bars, and on the Lincoln Memorial University copy the colors of the flag have been hand painted. Under the cartoon is the following statement:

The former place, the changing face
The Midnight race, and present place
of Honest Abe.

The five verses of *The Abe-iad* follow:

Abe Lincoln, was a citizen of very small
renown,
A railing abolitioner, of little Springfield
town;
Abe's party said, "November comes, now Abe,
don't let us fail
To meet the other parties all, and beat them
with a rail!"
November came, the rogues turned out, and
yet, 'twas not allow'd
That Abe should come, lest Abram's face,
should fright away the crowd!
So Abram at his Springfield home,
staid waiting for the news,
The while, his party licked their
chops, at smell of public stew;
Soon hordes of every grade and
shape, high, low, and ragged feller!
Came for each place, from chair of
state, to toting Abe's umbrella!
So Abram, left, and foolish speech,
and maudlin kiss and shout
Of flattering rabble, well composed,
the triumph of his route.
At length, a man full hard he ran —
"A plot, a plot!" did yell,
Then quick beneath each seat they
sought infernal bursting shell;
The man, they tried (and forth he
lied) "The special train," he said,
"Will be upset, and if Abe 'scapes,
arm'd men will shoot him dead!"
Abe's friends a counter plot did hatch,
'twas, "Run Abe Lincoln straight —
For running was a strategem, of
Bonaparte the Great!"
Away went Abram, neck or naught, all
in the midnight dark.
Away went Abram, fast he flew! no
judge that time could mark
And dreading still, Grimalkin's corpse,
or brick bats envious blow,
At dead of night, he slyly passed thro'
dreadful Baltimo'!
So Abe stole into Washington (alas
the woeful day)
And fondly thought, poor foolish Abe!
"Well four years here I'll stay!"



From the Lincoln Memorial University Collection

Only one other copy of "The Abe-iad" is known to collectors. This piece was taken from an album and was presented to M. F. Savage by a friend in the South.

Abe' human hopes are sandy ropes;
to my advice give heed!
And dearly prize those lengthy limbs,
which give you wondrous speed!
Repent and change! or as you came,
soon darkly back you'll run;
Aye! day and night, with all your
might, you'll run from sun to sun!
Then let us say, make haste the day!
and Abram, make haste he!
And when old Abe, shall run that
race, I may be there to see!

The Abe-iad is a part of the largest Lincoln sheet music collection numbering over five hundred different items (some titles will bear six or seven different imprints) which is to be found at Lincoln Memorial University.

Nearly all Lincoln collections, private or institutional, have some sheet music pertaining to the Sixteenth President. For cataloguing, the following categories can be set up:

1. Lincoln theme
2. Dedication
3. Portrait on cover
4. Mentioned in lyric
5. Immediate collateral interest

The Lincoln Memorial University sheet music collection has been gathered over a period of years with an occasional title added from time to time. Then, too, certain acquisitions bear the names of Friedman, Wessen and Bosler as donors of sizeable collections. However, a windfall of Lincoln and collateral sheet music came to the college in June 1951, with the acquisition of 735 titles known as the M. F. Savage Collection, a gift of Stanley H. Byram of Martinsville, Indiana. (See *Lincoln Herald*, Fall 1951, pages 38 to 40).

Incidentally, Lincoln Memorial University has the fifth largest collection of sheet music bearing a Confederate imprint.

Washington

THE SUNDAY STAR

MARCH 28, 1971

*Soldiers Home
Washington, D.C.*



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Washington

THE SUNDAY STAR

MARCH 28, 1971

*Soldiers Home
Washington, D.C.*



U.S. Soldiers Home: Where Waiting Is a Way of Life (Page 6)
Backpacking: Getting There Is Only Half The Fun (Page 24)



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JUDITH WIRST

The Sensuous Woman and the Sensuous Man should give a thought to their wondering children.

FOR THE PAST several months we've all been learning how to drive men to ecstasy, thanks to a perky little sex manual called *The Sensuous Woman*. On the heels, if you will, of this highly successful guidebook there now come one for the boys. It's called—you've guessed it—*The Sensuous Man*, and it's kind of a Playboy Advisor run amuck.

The playboy, in this case, is an anonymous gent named M, modestly billed as "one of the world's most expert lovers." For the enlightenment of those incompetent clods out there, and for only \$6, he is willing to reveal his successful erotic techniques, mastered after many years of ardent research.

Since we're already married to sensuous men who need no further guidance, there is only one real issue this new book raises for the sensuous mother of three: Is it good for our sons?

Should we, that is, store it away in a dustproof plain brown wrapper, and save it for their future education?

Does it, in other words, offer more hopes for their ultimate happiness than a savings bond, say, or their father's stamp collection?

Will it, to be precise, teach them, as M so lyrically put it, that "sex is love and sex is life"—and is that what we want them to learn?

I'm thinking about it.

I suppose, if we're going to be modern mothers, we're obliged to take the position that sex education ought to be brought up to date. It's all very well for the hygiene teacher to display those full-color anatomical drawings followed by a heartwarming movie on venereal disease, but that still leaves many vital subjects untouched. I guess what troubles me is that *The Sensuous Man* leaves nothing untouched, including some subjects I wish he'd kept his hands off.

But M's step-by-step how-when-and-where-to-do-it instructions are not the only educational features of this book.

He makes a persuasive case, for in-

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stance, on behalf of showers and deodorants—after all, he reasons, "You wouldn't feel like snuggling up to a girl who smelled like the used-uniform hamper of the New York Yankees"—and he recommends good table manners as well.

His argument, I will concede, is quite ingenious. In all my years of trying to persuade my kids to quit slurping the soup and licking the plate and washing their hands in the dinero glass, I never once thought of warning them that "being guilty of even one of these vices is really going to slow you down sexually."

Another educational feature of *The Sensuous Man* is that it emphasizes the wholesome, enduring, old-fashioned values, like honesty ("Make it plain from the start you are not going to divorce your wife") and sentiment ("Orgies can take the romance out of sex"). It also points out the hollowiness of external appearances.



Citing such unheroic types as Aristotle Onassis and Carlo Ponti, M concludes, in his best sweaty sweatsoaked prose, that, "Everybody is in the balgame—it's how you play that counts." A rather beautiful sentiment, don't you think?

Finally, this is the kind of book that will teach young men to have respect for Women's Lib. It's true that M's definition of a male-chauvinist pig has a lot more to do with sexual than fair-employment practices, but I guess the revolution has to start somewhere.

There's one question that when it comes to practices, *The Sensuous Man* is every bit as explicit as *Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Indian Beadwork*. But let's face it: our boys will eventually get tired of making headbands. Indeed, M operates on the harsh assumption that most mothers' sons will, sooner or later, find themselves in intimate contact with members of the opposite sex.

And as long as they're there, M argues, they might as well be sensational at it. So what we have to decide for ourselves is this:

Can a woman who wants her child to get all A's in school, and also be chosen Cub Scout of the Year, wish him less success in his other endeavors?

I'm sorry I asked. ■

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COVER: Charles Francis Sanday, Neoring 100, he's the oldest old soldier at the U.S. Soldiers Home. Photograph by Ken Heinen.

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Washington
MARCH 28, 1971

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The Last Post

Time is the enemy at the Soldiers Home

By Vernon Pizer

PHOTOGRAPHS BY KEN HEINEN

WITHOUT realizing that he is doing so, Charles Francis Sanday provides a key to the 300 rolling acres in northwest Washington that constitute the U.S. Soldiers Home. You don't see the key at first, because, when you meet him, you are aware initially only that you are in the presence of history — Sanday was born on Dec. 28, 1871, when President Grant was approaching midpoint in his first term in the White House, and the Union comprised only 37 states. Talk to him, and you are in an era when trolley cars and gas mantles had not yet been invented and "polluted" meant only "drunk." You discover that, to this old soldier, war means 1898 and Pvt. Sanday, 6th Illinois Infantry, sweating out "pacification" duty in central Cuba, where yellow fever and rotted rations were more of a menace than the enemy. But the key to Soldiers Home is not in the past.

Sanday is still alert and reasonably active; only occasionally does he pause in mid-conversation to ask puzzledly, "What was it I started to tell you?" Frail but erect, yellowed skin gleaming as though freshly Lemon-Pledged, he carries a cushion with him constantly because, "when you haven't got much meat on your flanks, a chair gets mighty hard." Propped on his cushion, hardly making a dent in it, he wrestles for hours with jigsaw puzzles, despite cataracts on both eyes. Often he preempts a long table in the library for his jigsaw bout, but his colleagues grant him the right of usurpation by virtue of seniority, both in age and in residency — he has lived there since 1905, the precise year in which the average-aged Home resident was born.

It is years since Sanday stopped wondering what happened to the robust, healthy young creature he used to be. "I've been on the ragged edge of decessement for so long, I just quit thinking about my health," he says. But what Charles Francis Sanday does think about is Dec. 28, 1971. "I'm still going to be here next December to make it to 100, I guarantee you that. Come on back then to help me celebrate number 100." And therein lies the key to the Soldiers Home. In one way or another, for one thing or another, each of the 2,550 residents is waiting.

Some wait for children and grandchildren who forget to telephone and forget to visit, or wait for birthday and Christmas and get-well cards that never arrive. Some wait in the card-room for an inside straight to finally fill, or in the taproom for the barmaid to refill. Some wait for a



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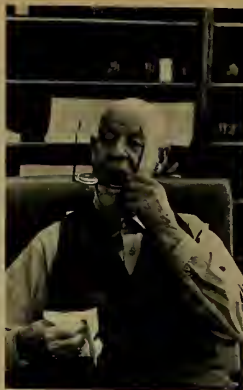
MARCH 28, 1971

trout to bite in one of the Home's two stocked ponds; others wait for their horse to come in on the Home's weekly excursion to Pimlico or Bowie. Some wait for a doctor's reassurance, for the nightly movie to begin, for creative genius to favor them in the hobby shop, for "Gunsmoke" or a rerun of "The Wild, Wild West" to come up on the tube. Some wait for a buddy with whom they can redream old dreams and refight old wars; some for a woman to smile once more with invitation in her eyes and for the capacity to accept that invitation. Some simply wait for one more — just one more — day in the sun.

There is a poignancy to this community of the elderly who wait, and it seems to draw them closer to one another, to reinforce the kinship that one old soldier feels for another,

er, to intensify the bond of mutual experience and background. It can be seen in a man changing the bed linens for another whose rheumatism is flaring up. It can be heard in the good-natured nicknames they pin on one another. It can be sensed in the gentle horseplay in the game rooms and in the countless little attempts to ease the common burden of waiting.

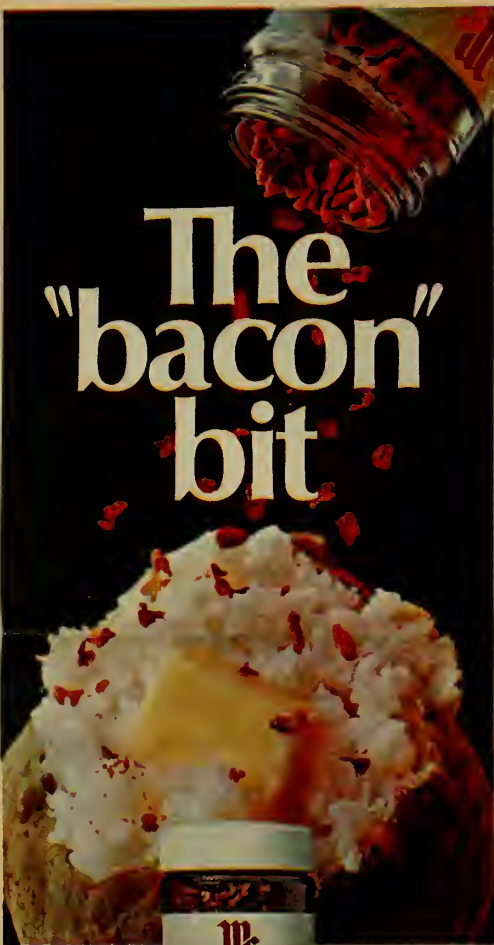
Dorothy I. Congdon is waiting for a miracle. M. Sgt. Congdon, a 56-year-old retired WAC from Detroit, is one of 59 servicewomen who live at the Home. (The Soldiers Home accepts both male and female enlisted personnel and warrant officers of the regular Army or regular Air Force who are retired for length of service or who are disabled; non-regulars are cared for in Veterans Administration facilities.) Dorothy



They wait and wait, the old soldiers — men and women — passing the time in quiet ways. But when the clock strikes 12 (above), they display the energy of younger Army chowhounds as they dash to favorite chairs and favorite pals in the cafeteria.



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retired in 1964 after 21 years of active duty, nine of them in intelligence work in France and Germany. She returned to Detroit, but she had been gone too long; the break had been too clean. Old friends were strangers, old interests were unappealing. In 1965 she came to the Soldiers Home, where people could talk her language and she theirs.

Brown-eyed, gunmetal hair combed back neatly, and plump ("I've got to lose some of this beef; you ought to see the lovely clothes I have that I can't get into"), Dorothy is genial and loquacious. People take to her. One of those who took to her was T. Sgt. Paul D. Donour, a 53-year-old Alabaman at the Home. And she took to him. In 1966 they began to plan marriage. Then the roof caved in. Paul became sick. It took the doctors in the Home's modern, 500-bed hospital several weeks to nail down a firm diagnosis: cancer. Not long, they said, maybe a year or so. That was over four years ago—four long, miserable, suffering years — and still Paul is holding on, though he is bedridden and weak. Dorothy spends most of every day at his side, talking, encouraging, smiling, cajoling, reinforcing the will to fight back against a harsh fate and — in some magical way — to find the means of defeating it. Sometimes, when the words give out or Paul dozes off, she sits quietly beside him, her fingers transforming styrofoam balls and ribbon and sequins into clever little ornaments that she gives to friends. But all the while, she awaits a miracle that she is too much the realist actually to expect.

From the very beginning, the Soldiers Home has been a winning game. As early as 1827, the secretary of war urged creation of an "asylum" for soldiers whose active duty days were behind them, soldiers who had been ill-paid, ill-housed and ill-fed while they bore arms in defense of the nation and then, past their prime as defenders, were turned out to rocky, barren pastures by a forgetful, unappreciative citizenry. (The Navy already had, and still maintains, a small facility for old salts in Philadelphia.) For the next 20 years, the Army waited impatiently while a dozen different enabling bills withered and died in a lethargic Congress. In 1847, during the Mexican War, Gen. Winfield Scott decided to force the issue. When Mexico City fell to his troops, he levied tribute against the city in lieu of pillaging it, an accepted practice of the times, and deposited

\$118,000 of the levy with the Bank of America for credit to the not-yet-authorized "Army Asylum." Pricked by this spur, though not deeply enough to break into a gallop, Congress finally created the Soldiers Home in 1851.

Financed by the oddest arrangement in U.S. history, the Home costs taxpayers nothing. The annual budget, now running at the \$10,000,000 mark, is met from three sources: interest on Scott's tribute money (held in a U.S. Treasury trust account, the principal now swollen to \$110,000,000 by compounding and wise investment), a 10-cent monthly deduction from the pay of every regular soldier and airman on active duty, and from the proceeds from all court-martial fines leveled against regular soldiers and airmen. Court-martial fines pay about half of the Home's annual budget. Monthly pay deductions provide a fifth, and "Mexican interest" furnishes the remaining \$3,000,000.

WHAT DOES all this money buy? It buys a self-contained city — within a city that feeds, houses, clothes, entertains, polices, medicates, and — when the time comes — buries its residents at no cost to them. It is all there on the 300 green acres at Rock Creek Church Road and Upshur Street that once comprised the George Washington Riggs farm: the dormitories and dining hall and snack bars, the tailors and barbers and cobblers, the 300,000-volume library and the two theaters, the bank and the post office, the private police force and the beer garden and the guard-house for those who down too many bottles: a dozen hobby shops and a well-equipped gym and a nine-hole golf course, a pool and billiard room and TV lounges and a 23-man orchestra (employing mostly moonlighting members of the National Symphony), and the hospital and the mortuary and the cemetery. The Soldiers Home even has its own historic landmark: the 1811 Anderson House, where presidents from Buchanan to Arthur took refuge from the summer heat of downtown Washington, and where Lincoln labored over the Emancipation Proclamation. No question about it, the Soldiers Home complex that flourishes on the old Riggs farm, purchased in 1851 for only \$57,000 with Anderson House and some lesser buildings thrown in, has everything

— everything except a way to eliminate the waiting.

There are 34 buildings of all kinds in the Soldiers Home complex, but "home" really is concentrated in the four dormitory buildings — ranging from the oldest, the turreted Sherman with its large six-man rooms, to the newest, the sleekly modern Winfield Scott with its single and double rooms. Whether in the newest or the oldest buildings, whether for one man or six, the rooms achieve a barracks-like, democratic sameness by the repetition of the same functional, almost spartan, furniture. Even in attempts to personalize their rooms, the residents unwittingly create an atmosphere of sameness — bedside radios and portable TVs, paperbacks (mostly Westerns), photographs, wall calendars, even hobby-shop bric-a-brac differ little from one room to the next.

Soldiers Home has the look of an old Army post — gilded eagles surmounting columns flanking the main gate, sentry booths, turn-of-the-century cannon (their old muzzles now solidly dentured with blocks of wood), and buildings (except for Scott and the hospital) that are thick-walled, squat, their stone and brick dulled from the dust settling in the footsteps of the marching years. At 6:30 each morning, the Home even sounds like an Army post when the brassy summons of a bugle (recorded) issues from the clock tower atop old Sherman to announce that a new day has begun. But the sights and the sounds are deceptive, for Soldiers Home is not run like an Army post. Even the 6:30 reveille is only a reminder to each "floor sergeant" to check every dormitory room to make sure that none of the residents has taken sick during the night, or, as happens from time to time, has quietly died in his sleep. Each resident's day is his own to do with as he pleases, when he pleases — no duty rosters, no formations, no commands.

In a way, the lack of ordered routine adds to the problem of filling the hours. Some find the extensive hobby-recreation-entertainment program a solution to making their days enjoyable, or at least satisfactorily tolerable. Some go to town to shop, to browse in museums, to see young faces, female faces, different faces, to eat a meal that comes from a menu instead of from a no-choice, institutional platter. Some take trips out of town



"Old soldiers never die," said the general. But they do — sometimes alone.

to visit new sights or old friends or family. (Many of the older residents have outlived their relatives; most of the younger ones still have some family connections.) Some, a few, have created links with the community and participate in church and civic undertakings. Only one in five has no need to cope with the hours — he is one of the fortunates with a job out in the workaday world. (The administrators at the Home encourage jobs for all who are able, more for the therapy than the income; most work as guards, taxi drivers, clerks, or elevator operators.)

BUT FOR the loners, the maladjusted, the ones with nothing they want to do now that there is nothing they have to do, the hours are long and empty. Some simply sit — staring but not seeing — in the lobbies of the dormitory buildings, getting up only at mealtime and then returning to their meaningless vigil. And some beat a well-trodden path to one of the nondescript bars that line the street across from the main gate and, glass in hand, they sip and wait for something . . . anything.

The thing that Columbus C. Fleenor waits for is his monthly visit, weather and health permitting, to Appalachia, Va. In body, Fleenor is in the Home; in spirit, he is with his family in the small mining town.

At 57, S. Sgt. Fleenor is a man with a troublesome body — a foot that still aches where a bullet shattered it in Normandy, left side partially paralyzed from a crash at an air base in England, a heart that is tired and erratic, and blackouts that strike fleetingly from time to time. After World War II, Fleenor limped home to Appalachia. For a while, things went reasonably well — the heart had not yet grown weary; the blackouts had not yet commenced, and he had learned to live with partial paralysis and a patchwork foot. He was able to hold down a clerical job and that income, plus his disability pay, was sufficient for marriage and for payments on a comfortable little house. The Fleenors began to raise a family — a daughter, then a son, then a second son — and there was enough food on the table and enough laughter in the house. Then, gradually, Fleenor's health began to deteriorate, and the laughter diminished and fell away. "The thing was," he explains, "my wife

was sickly herself. We took to bickering because she couldn't take care of me and I couldn't take care of her, and the doctor bills were eating us up. It was no kind of life for her or for me or for the kids, so ten years ago I moved to this place. This way, I can send money home to take care of family needs while I get taken care of here without spending a cent or depending on a wife who can't cope. It solves our problems."

Fleenor keeps busy at the Home, but none of his activities diverts his mind for long from thoughts of his children. His bright blue eyes light

up, and he smiles proudly when he talks about them, unconsciously cocking his cane a little, as though in salute to the integrity of the assertions he is making. "They are good youngsters, every one of them, smart as a whip and never a minute's worry. None of this dope and carousing around and I don't know what all. No sir, they are the finest kind of children a man could have." So Sgt. Fleenor lives for his monthly bus ride to Appalachia, hoping the aches and pains and weather won't upset his plans.

Even the chief operating official,

retired Army Lt. Gen. Albert Watson II, the presidentially appointed governor of the Soldiers Home, is waiting. He is waiting for Congress to permit him to get to work to head off a people-space crunch. The governor must appear before Congress annually to seek approval for his proposed budget for the forthcoming year, even though the budget does not require a Congressional appropriation and does not utilize tax dollars. Each of Gen. Watson's last two budget presentations has included a request for approval to use some \$30,000 for preparation of plans

upon which any additional dormitory construction would be based; in each instance Congress has denied the request.

Leaning back in his chair, cupping his chin in one of his freckled hands, Watson says reflectively, "I am not one to cry wolf, but I do believe we are in a position where we could be bitten badly. On the one hand, we now have 2,550 residents, which is almost our full capacity, unless we are to layer them in like a can of cross-pack sardines. On the other hand, there are about 416,000 Army and Air Force veterans who are tech-

What's new for the chicken is great for the pork chop.

When we put raspberries and cranberries together to make this new year-round taste treat, we knew it was a natural with chicken.

But we soon found out that it was a sensation with meat as well.

And the more meats we tried it with,

the more meats we liked it with.

From a juicy pork chop to a prime rib roast. To leftover meat loaf to make it go over like never before.

Try it with meats, your chicken won't mind. New Ocean Spray® Deluxe Cranberry-Raspberry Jelly Sauce.



nically eligible for admission. We have been lucky in recent years because admissions were pretty well balanced off by our losses. But if this balance should go awry, we would have to turn applicants away. This would be an untenable, cruelly unfair situation, and one that could be reversed more speedily if we were allowed to get the preliminary planning out of the way now." So Gen. Watson is waiting for Congress to see the light.

1st Sgt. Peat Jamison Jr. has already seen the light; he knows what he is waiting for and he knows how to achieve it. Only about 250 of the residents are younger than Jamison, who has just passed his 50th birthday, but it is unlikely that any are fitter. As thin-hipped and well muscled as when he was soldiering in Africa, Europe, the Philippines and Korea, he is up at 6 a.m. every day for roadwork, followed by a session of shadow-boxing and bag-punching in the gym. Then he showers and drives into town, where he works as a security guard. But Sgt. Jamison's days as a guard are numbered.

"I've made the grade in a khaki collar, and I've done it in a blue collar, and now I intend to make the grade in a white collar," he says. He's waiting for the next semester at Federal City College to begin. "It won't be easy to become a student again, but I'm going to take those books on, and I'm going to beat them. Then I'm going out to make a place for myself in the business world." You have no doubt that this articulate, determined Arkansan will do exactly what he has set out to accomplish.

For T. Sgt. Jesse C. Foster — gray hair close-cropped in military style, face firm and unwrinkled despite his 83 years, veteran of 32 years in the U.S. Army from Vancouver Barracks to the Meuse-Argonne and a dozen other places — there is no waiting, not any longer. The waiting came to its ultimate end in a hospital bed at the Home at 3 p.m. several Thursdays ago.

On the following Monday, at 10 a.m., the Home's gleaming hearse drew up in front of the chapel where the funeral detail waited. (The detail — six pallbearers, five riflemen, one drummer and one bugler, all of them residents of the Home — receive \$4 per funeral, and they average three each week.) Paul G. Walsh, the resi-

dent mortician, opened the rear of the hearse, and the pallbearers wheeled the flag-draped casket into the chapel and then went back out to rejoin the others. At 10:15, the Rev. Benjamin Ridgley, rector of the Church of the Epiphany of Forestville, Md., and one of the three part-time chaplains serving Soldiers Home, stepped to the pulpit. He looked out over the deserted chapel, empty of even one solitary mourner, and then down at the casket. (Foster was well-liked, popular, but residents of the Home — side-stepping reminders of their approaching fate — seldom attend funerals.) Then Ridgley opened his prayer book and began. At 10:21, he closed his book and left the pulpit. The pallbearers returned and wheeled the casket back to the hearse.

It took only three minutes, even at a sedate pace, for the minuscule cortege — the hearse, a small green bus bearing the funeral detail, and the minister in his car — to reach the grave bordered by its temporary carpeting of artificial turf. The pallbearers lifted the casket from the hearse, carried it forward and set it on the supports straddling the grave. Walsh, the mortician, brought over a single, small spray of purple and white flowers, grown in the Home's greenhouse, and laid it before the casket, where it seemed forlorn in its solitude. S. Sgt. William Keenzie, an old hand after four years on the funeral detail, marched his riflemen into position. The bugler and the drummer fell in behind them. It was now 10:29, and Ridgley began the brief graveside service. Keenzie called his riflemen to attention and gave the firing commands. Three volleys split the crisp air and reverberated for an instant. The bugler sounded the sweet, mournful strains of Taps, while the drummer beat out a funeral roll. The pallbearers raised the flag from the casket and, with practiced precision, folded it into a military triangle. There was no next-of-kin to receive the flag, so Walsh put it in the hearse. It was 10:36. T. Sgt. Jesse C. Foster — Army Serial Number R1170091, born in Inman, S.C., in 1887, bloodied in the Meuse-Argonne in 1918, died in Soldiers Home in 1971 — had been laid to rest.

Before he got into his car, Ridgley turned and looked back toward the casket. "Not a single mourner; not a single tear," he muttered. "A man deserves better than that."■

TRACERIES

3 October, 1984

Ms. Marilyn Tolbert
Project Specialist
The Louis A. Warren
Lincoln Library and Museum
1300 S. Clinton Street
P.O. Box 1110
Fort Wayne, Indiana 46801


Dear Marilyn:

Thank you for replying so promptly to my phone call. We received the materials you sent on Anderson Cottage last week.

It is interesting to see how much has been written on this relatively obscure building which played such an important role in our country's history. The information from your library will be sorted and added to our report to the United States Soldiers' and Airmen's Home, where appropriate. It has been quite a challenge to sort the truth from the mythology about the house, but we feel we have a firm grasp on its history now.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,


Julie Mueller

1606 Twentieth Street, N.W., Suite 201
Washington, D.C. 20009 • 202 462-0333

The Nation

A U.S. grant for Abe Lincoln cottage

Monument designation helps protect, restore endangered historic site

By Traci Watson
USA TODAY

WASHINGTON — President Clinton will give protection today to Anderson Cottage, the house to which President Lincoln fled on summer days to read and spend time with his family, and where he wrote the Emancipation Proclamation.

The 14-room house, which is built in Early Gothic Revival style and looks much as it did in Lincoln's day, is the only major site associated with Lincoln that hasn't been restored.

White House officials said Clinton will declare the cottage and 2.1 acres of ground around it to be the President Lincoln and Soldiers' Home National Monument.

The Soldiers' Home, which surrounded the cottage, housed veterans in the 1860s. Today, military retirees live at the site, which is now called the U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home.

The house is already owned by the federal government. By proclaiming it a national monument, Clinton is guaranteeing that it will be managed to preserve its historic value and that the public will be able to see it.

Some of the cottage now houses offices for the retirement home. Within the next three years, the National Park Service and the home's administrators will decide whether the offices will stay.

Lincoln was so fond of the cottage that he spent a quarter of his presidency there. He was there the day before his assassination on April 14, 1865.

Three miles from the low and humid spot where the White House stands, the cottage is



By Tim Dillon, USA TODAY

The Anderson Cottage: Abraham Lincoln spent summers here during his presidency. The 14-room house sits on the grounds of the U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home in Washington.

surrounded by cool, parklike grounds. The president often read in the shade of a giant copper beech that still stands beside the house.

Lincoln often rode to the cottage on horseback. Preservationists hope to track down some of the original furnishings, which the Lincoln family shipped there in the early spring.

It was at the cottage in 1862 that Lincoln wrote the final draft of the Emancipation Proclamation. Issued Jan. 1, 1863, the proclamation freed slaves in Confederate territory controlled by Union forces.

The house is structurally sound, but it has

leaky radiator pipes, rotting wood and ancient plumbing.

Clinton will announce today a \$750,000 grant to help repair the cottage.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation, which put the house on its list of most endangered historic places less than two weeks ago, will use the money to restore the cottage to its original appearance.

"I'm very pleased that Mr. Clinton is making this announcement now," said Ray Colvard, 82, a resident of the soldiers' home and a Lincoln admirer. "This certainly helps."

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

July 7, 2000

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND SOLDIERS' HOME NATIONAL MONUMENT

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Each year from 1862 through 1864, President Abraham Lincoln and his family left the White House to take up residence during the warm weather months at Anderson Cottage, a home in northwest Washington, D.C., on the grounds of a site then known as the Soldiers' Home. It is estimated that President Lincoln spent one quarter of his presidency at this home, riding out to it many evenings from late June until early November. The house and surrounding land are now part of the U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home, a component of the Armed Forces Retirement Home, an independent establishment in the executive branch. This house and its grounds are objects of great historic significance and interest.

It was here, in September of 1862, that President Lincoln completed the drafting of the Emancipation Proclamation. His second floor bedroom and much of the rest of the house are configured as they were when he was in residence, and original mantels, woodwork, and windows are retained. A magnificent copper beech tree under which he read and relaxed is still growing at the site. It was also from this house that, in July of 1864, he traveled 2 miles north to view the battle of Fort Stevens, during which he actually came under fire as he stood beside the Union troops defending the capital. The house has been designated a National Historic Landmark by the National Park Service.

The land was purchased by the Federal Government through the Soldiers' Home Trust Fund in 1851 to establish a home for invalid and disabled soldiers of the U.S. Army, the first such attempt to provide for members of the regular army. The house was first used as a summer retreat by President Buchanan from 1857 to 1860, and continued to be used as such by several presidents, including President Hayes from 1877 to 1880 and President Arthur from 1882 to 1884. It became known as Anderson Cottage in honor of Major Robert Anderson, the Union commanding officer at Fort Sumter at the outbreak of the Civil War.

Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), authorizes the President, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and to reserve as a part thereof parcels of lands, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as a national monument to be known as the President Lincoln and Soldiers' Home National Monument:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), do proclaim that there

are hereby set apart and reserved as the President Lincoln and Soldiers' Home National Monument for the purpose of protecting the objects identified above, all lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the United States within the boundaries of the area described on the map entitled "President Lincoln and Soldiers' Home National Monument" attached to and forming a part of this proclamation. The Federal land and interests in land reserved consist of approximately 2.3 acres, which is the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

All Federal lands and interests in lands within the boundaries of this monument are hereby appropriated and withdrawn from all forms of entry, location, selection, sale, or leasing or other disposition under the public land or other Federal laws, including but not limited to withdrawal from location, entry, and patent under the mining laws, and from disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing.

The monument historically has been a part of the U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home, a facility administered by the Armed Forces Retirement Home, an independent establishment of the Executive Branch. The Armed Forces Retirement Home, through the U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home, shall manage the monument as an integral part of that surrounding facility and consistent with the purposes and provisions of this proclamation. In managing the monument, the Armed Forces Retirement Home shall consult with the Secretary of the Interior through the National Park Service.

For the purpose of preserving, restoring, and enhancing the public's appreciation of the monument, the Armed Forces Retirement Home shall prepare, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior through the National Park Service, a management plan for this monument within 3 years of this date. Further, to the extent authorized, the Armed Forces Retirement Home shall promulgate, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior through the National Park Service, regulations for the proper care and management of the objects identified above.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to revoke any existing withdrawal, reservation, or appropriation; however, the national monument shall be the dominant reservation. Warning is hereby given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord two thousand, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-fifth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

#



Associated Press

Face lift: The edict by President Clinton, shown greeting retired Master Sergeant Bill Woods, will include \$750,000 to Anderson Cottage, which Clinton dubbed a "Camp David of the 1800s."

Clinton grants historic status to little-seen Lincoln cottage

Knight Ridder Newspapers

WASHINGTON — From the second-story bedroom of Anderson Cottage, President Abraham Lincoln drafted the Emancipation Proclamation, freeing slaves in Confederate states during the Civil War.

On Friday, nearly 138 years later, the 14-room Gothic Revival residence where Lincoln often retreated during the war became a national monument.

The gabled cottage, named last month to the National Trust for Historic Preservation's list of most endangered historic places, was

given monument status Friday by President Clinton. In a ceremony at the home, three miles from the White House, the president awarded \$750,000 in federal funds to renovate a dwelling he called the "Camp David of the 1800s."

Anderson Cottage is the most obscure of the structures associated with the nation's 16th president.

Last year, fewer than 100 tourists traveled to the home, which until recently had received only the most basic repairs.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation will develop a plan for the cottage's restoration, which could begin next year.



PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND SOLDIERS' HOME NATIONAL MONUMENT
A National Trust Historic Site
2005

The President Lincoln and Soldiers' Home National Monument in Washington, DC is the most significant historic site directly associated with Lincoln's presidency other than the White House. During the Civil War, Lincoln resided seasonally on the grounds of the federally-owned Soldiers' Home, just over three miles north of the Capitol. From June to November of 1862-64, Lincoln commuted daily by horseback or carriage from the Soldiers' Home to the White House. The Lincolns prized this breeze-swept hilltop refuge for its relative privacy yet proximity to Washington's center, and then as now, the Home commands spectacular views overlooking the city. In this setting, Lincoln met with Cabinet members and political allies and adversaries. He enjoyed intimate moments with his family at the Home, and sought the camaraderie of active duty soldiers stationed there to protect him from kidnap and assassination. Most importantly, he created his revolutionary policy of emancipation during his first season at the Soldiers' Home. This National Trust Historic Site is uniquely poised to show the vital transformation of both Lincoln the leader - inspired by ideals of freedom and equality - and the Union he steered into a new birth of nationhood.

In cooperation with the Armed Forces Retirement Home, the National Trust for Historic Preservation is preserving and restoring Lincoln's seasonal retreat. While there are numerous important Lincoln sites in Washington, DC and elsewhere in the United States, only the Soldiers' Home has strong and direct personal and intellectual ties to the Lincoln presidential years. Funds permitting, the National Monument will open to the public in 2007 as the premier historic site for public education about the Lincoln presidency.

Since 1999 the Armed Forces Retirement Home and the National Trust for Historic Preservation have a Cooperative Agreement to preserve and develop the site for future public visitation. In 2000, Lincoln's seasonal retreat appeared on the National Trust's list of America's 11 Most Endangered Historic Places. A month later, President Clinton designated the site as the President Lincoln and Soldiers' Home National Monument. Under Richard Moe's leadership, the Trust has raised more than \$6 million toward its estimated capital project goal of \$12.1 million for the National Monument. Successful completion of all capital improvements includes:

- a preserved Lincoln Cottage;
- a rehabilitated historic landscape;
- a Visitor Center with amenities;
- exhibits and interpretive programs for all ages that explore Lincoln's leadership during a time of great change and upheaval in our nation's history; exhibits will draw heavily upon primary sources and will present the context of Lincoln's presidency within the Soldiers' Home, Civil War Washington, the national crisis and world politics.

Future site operations will require an estimated \$13 million endowment. The National Trust will undertake this essential, separate fundraising campaign in 2005.

A highlight of the capital project currently in progress is the exterior restoration of the Lincoln Cottage. J.S. Cornell & Son, Inc., a Philadelphia-based general contractor with expertise in historic preservation, initiated the exterior restoration of the cottage in January 2004. The restoration, designed by Hillier Architecture, returns the Cottage exterior to its Lincoln-era appearance and is slated for completion in spring 2005. This aspect of the project is funded by a federal appropriation, a *Save America's Treasures* grant, and generous private donations.

Research supporting the project has generated new scholarship. In 2003, Oxford University Press published *Lincoln's Sanctuary: Abraham Lincoln and the Soldiers' Home* by Matthew Pinsker. The Trust commissioned Dr. Pinsker to write this book as the departure point for historical research related to the National Monument; the book was critically well received and is now available in paperback. In September 2005, Wylie will publish *Lincoln's Other White House* by Elizabeth Smith Brownstein, which presents yet another fresh look at some previously unused historical sources and further enriches our understanding of President Lincoln at the Soldiers' Home.

The Armed Forces Retirement Home, an independent federal agency, remains the Trust's principal partner in the public-private venture to preserve and develop the National Monument. Significant donors to the Monument are:

United States Congress	Robert H. Smith
<i>Save America's Treasures</i>	National Park Service
Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History	Mark Taper Foundation
Sidney Stern Memorial Trust	PEPCO
Civil War Preservation Trust	Winnick Family Foundation
Cynthia Woods Mitchell Fund	John F.W. Rogers
Stephen and Margaret Case	Ford Foundation
Marshall B. Coyne Foundation	David R. Macdonald Foundation
Thomas and Linda Daschle	Millstone Restoration
Home and Garden Television	Ellen Ramsey Sanger
Polin Cohanne	Travelers Conservation Foundation
The Little River Foundation	Goldman Sachs
Seth, Lynn and Sari Abraham	The Max and Victoria Dreyfus Foundation
Fine Paints of Europe	Valspar Paints
United Technologies	William and Margaret Tramposch
Residents of the Armed Forces Retirement Home	

The National Monument also enjoys the cooperation and encouragement of the many Lincoln groups and sites around the country plus the Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission.

The National Trust plans to raise \$6 million in the next several years to complete the comprehensive capital project. For further information about the President Lincoln and Soldiers' Home National Monument, please contact project manager Sophia Lynn by phone (202) 829-0436, email: sophia_lynn@nthp.org, or regular mail at the President Lincoln and Soldiers' Home National Monument, AFRH-W 1315, 3700 N. Capitol Street, NW, Washington, DC 20011-8400. The National Trust for Historic Preservation greatly values your interest and support.

March 2005

To Subscribe call
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THE PLAIN DEALER

www.cleveland.com
SUNDAY, MAY 8, 2005

REBATE

LINCOLN SUMMERED HERE:
The Lincoln Cottage in
Washington, D.C., a project of
the National Trust for Historic
Preservation, is among
hundreds of sites nationwide
that are being revitalized by
concerned citizens.



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March 2005

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THE PLAIN DEALER

www.cleveland.com
SUNDAY, MAY 8, 2005

PARADISE



LINCOLN SUMMERED HERE.

The Lincoln Cottage in Washington, D.C., a project of the National Trust for Historic

Preservation, is among hundreds of sites nationwide that are being revitalized by concerned citizens.

History may
have happened
next door.

Help Us Tell America's Story

Plus... Extreme Ironing • Our All-America High School Girls Soccer Team • In Step With...Liz Smith

From an early McDonald's to Seabiscuit's home to a Civil War battlefield, people in communities across America are banding together to save our cultural landmarks because...



Freedom Ride

Rosa Parks refused to move to the back of this bus in 1955. Now restored, it's shown with area students and officials of The Henry Ford Museum, its new home in Dearborn, Mich.

History Happened Here



On the cover

The President Lincoln and Soldiers' Home National Monument (above, circa 1860) is better known as the Lincoln Cottage. Abraham Lincoln spent a quarter of his Presidency in this serene spot three miles north of the Capitol in Washington, D.C. He may have drafted the Emancipation Proclamation here. The cottage was a Presidential retreat until the late 1800s. Shown on the cover are associates and friends of the project to restore it.



REMEMBER THE FILM *GLORY*, about the African-American 54th Massachusetts Regiment in the Civil War? The movie garnered great reviews, won an Oscar for Denzel Washington and brought to popular awareness a

forgotten piece of our history. Now, a battlefield that extraordinary regiment fought on—Morris Island, S.C.—could become a development of luxury vacation homes.

Across the country, we've already lost countless historic sites. Battlefields like Morris Island are being bulldozed, condo'd and strip-malled at a rate of one acre an hour, according to the Civil War Preservation Trust (CWPT), a nonprofit group with a membership of 70,000.

But concerned citizens are turning the tide. This May—National Preservation Month—hundreds of thousands of Americans will unite in new and ongoing projects, part of a movement that, according to Richard Moe,

president of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, is quieter but growing.

In collaboration with the National Trust, we invite *PARADE*'s readers to enter our "Tell America's Story" Preservation Award contest (see box at right), which will honor the little-known places that are important to understanding and appreciating who we are as a nation and a people.

You'll be joining others who are already engaged in efforts such as CWPT's "Park Day." Just last month, thousands of volunteers—scout groups, families, community leaders—fanned out across 90 historic Civil War sites in 24 states, bagging trash, painting signs, building trails. The annual fix-up is now in its ninth year and underwritten with a grant from The History Channel. Its mission, say the group's founders, is to save the cemeteries, memorials and battlefields that constitute "hallowed ground."

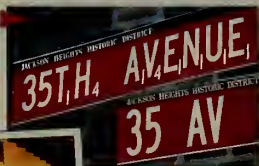
"Preservation," Moe says, "has gone mainstream." Americans are newly, deeply committed to saving their

BY GERRI HIRSHEY



McDonald's
One of the earliest of the worldwide chain's eateries opened in 1953 in Downey, Calif. When the parent company said it would demolish the location in 1993, city officials, citizens and others objected. Now, this Mickey D's lives on.

Scrabble
A unique street sign marks the corner in Queens, N.Y., near where architect Alfred Butts developed the popular word game.



Seabiscuit

The legendary racehorse spent his last years in this stud barn—which has now been restored—at Ridgewood Ranch in Mendocino County, Calif.



Concerned citizens fix up classic movie theaters, rehab abandoned train stations and revitalize downtowns.

historic and cultural past before it's bulldozed or buried. To that end, Save America's Treasures, a federal program initiated in 1998 by then First Lady Hillary Clinton, has overseen more than \$218 million in preservation grants. In 2004, First Lady Laura Bush announced a \$10 million White House initiative for Preserve America, to help communities develop cultural and natural beauty sites and to encourage tourism.

For years, the term "historical society" has conjured visions of society women saving crumbling mansions. And it's true that the preservation movement in America essentially began in 1853 with an extraordinary woman, Ann Pamela Cunningham, who founded The Ladies' Association of the Union, dedicated to saving George Washington's homestead, Mount Vernon.

But today, organizations from community groups to foundations are involved, and there are changed perceptions of what's worth saving. Along with "George Washington slept here," it can be "Elvis boogied here" or "Faulkner wrote *Light in August* here." It can mean saving an early McDonald's stand or Seabiscuit's home, Ridgewood Ranch, in California.

continued

Help Us Tell America's Story

You might have driven by the crumbling apartment complex without giving it a thought. But from 1949 to 1953, Lauderdale Courts in Memphis was home to the teenage Elvis Presley.

He played guitar in the laundry room, performed in the courtyards and heard the best blues musicians in the world nearby on Beale Street. It was here that Elvis developed the style that would make him a rock legend and cultural icon throughout the world.

There are significant historical and cultural sites in communities across America. Many, however, are neglected or unknown. That's why PARADE, in collaboration with the National Trust for Historic Preservation, invites you to enter the "Tell America's Story" Preservation Award contest. Over the next several months, we want to hear about places in your community where history may have happened. They can be connected to individuals, groups or events that helped shape our history and culture in the visual and performing arts, science, government, sports, business, innovation, the law, public affairs, education, pop culture, even crime and scandal. Buildings,

Is there a place in your community that deserves to be recognized for its significance to our nation? Tell us about it.



Elvis Slept Here

The King's room has been restored to resemble the way it looked when the teenage Elvis Presley lived here. Today you can visit the apartment and even sleep in this bedroom.

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Smaller-scale preservation projects rely on grassroots initiatives and plenty of elbow grease. PARADE reader Ann Robson wrote in to tell of her group, consisting mostly of 1948-54 alumni of Oregon High School in Oregon, Ill., who return to their hometown each year from as far away as Texas and Georgia. They strip paint and sand woodwork in the abandoned train station, built in 1908, that was the departure point for the area's soldiers in World War II.

Now the whole town is pitching in. "Between our visits," says Robson, "the local people have retiled a roof, replaced a chimney and refinished a ticket window."

Eventually, the refurbished station will be a museum

The Depot

A group of seniors—many of them graduates of Oregon High School in Oregon, Ill.—return to their hometown once a year. There, they strip paint, sand woodwork and—along with current residents—restore the town's abandoned train station. From that station, many members of America's "Greatest Generation" departed for World War II.



"We've enjoyed the privilege and the great fun of renewed bonding with our common past."

—Ann Robson

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The story you don't.

ELVIS

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of soldiers' memorabilia, but Robson hopes it also will conjure up a gentler, everyday American past, "when there were flowers in planters to welcome passengers, and people drove to the depot at noon just to watch the gleaming silver *Zephyr* come in."

Communities around the country are now looking closely at their own treasures, from lavish wooden carousels to Art Deco-style movie houses and weathered, fast-disappearing tobacco barns. And more than 1500 cities—small and large—are currently revitalizing their moribund downtowns using the National Trust's Main Street model. They're rehabbing dead storefronts and abandoned banks for "adaptive reuse" as cultural centers, commercial properties or residences. Cable television networks also are spurring preservation successes through initiatives such as HGTV's *Restore America* and The History Channel's *Save Our History* program, which has given away \$250,000 in grants for classroom projects.

Besides the obvious historical and cultural benefits America is learning that preservation pays. In Texas, cities with preservation programs have found that historic designations increase property values by 20 percent. In Portland, Ore., brothers Mike and Brian McMennamin bought a former grade school that had been abandoned and trashed. They turned it into a 35-room hotel with pubs, a movie theater and an on-site brewery. Hotel guests love sleeping in the converted

PHOTOS BY THOMAS E. HEILMAN (STIPPING PAINT) AND COURTESY OF ANN ROBSON (VHS ROBSON)

classrooms furnished with antiques. More and more preservation-minded entrepreneurs are finding that this kind of reuse can be very profitable.

In fact, restoration isn't always as costly as people assume. With tax credits for preserving older structures, renovations may cost no more than new construction. A Maryland study showed that for every \$1 million spent rehabbing a building, 16.3 new construction jobs are created—3.2 more than on a new construction project.

And if we rebuild it, will they come? Absolutely. In the last decade, Americans have shown that we're mad for what's real and home-grown. "The fastest-growing part of the tourism industry is heritage tourism," says Richard Moe. "People like to visit places that are genuine, to go to a town or museum that can take them into the past. They are family friendly."

"That is the wonderful thing about this movement," adds Moe. "It covers such a diversity of the American experience. Preservation is evolving, and it always will be."

History, too, is a fluid thing. But as the preservation movement gathers momentum, the security of America's treasures could be rock solid for generations to come.

IX

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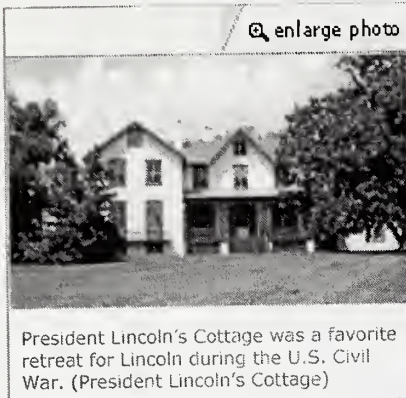
Experts at the National Trust for Historic Preservation, The History Channel, HGTV and other organizations stand ready to answer questions and help you in this effort. For links, visit www.parade.com on the Web.

Where patients come first  **MERCK**

26 December 2007

Historic Lincoln Cottage Sheds Light on Civil War Presidency

Restored residence will host public tours and scholarly seminars



By Lauren Monsen
USINFO Staff Writer

Washington -- A Victorian-era house that served as a refuge from the bustle of White House life for President Abraham Lincoln and his family now offers an intimate look at the presidency of a man whose leadership during the U.S. Civil War (1861-1865) helped keep his nation intact.

President Lincoln's Cottage, situated on the 112-hectare compound of the federally owned

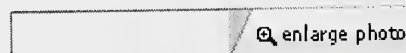
Soldiers' Home in Washington, will open to the public in February 2008 following an eight-year restoration project.

During Lincoln's presidency, the cottage afforded a measure of privacy -- much like today's presidential retreat at Camp David in Maryland -- and because of its elevated, breeze-swept location, some relief from the city's summer heat and humidity. From June to November during the years 1862 to 1864, Lincoln and his family lived at the cottage, and the president commuted to the White House almost every day. He initially traveled alone, on horseback or by carriage, but was forced to accept an escort of armed Union soldiers after he was stalked by Confederate sympathizers.

While at the cottage, Lincoln rendered some of his most critical decisions about the course of the war and the direction of U.S. democracy; chief among these was the Emancipation Proclamation, which began to dismantle slavery in 1863. (The institution of slavery formally was abolished by the 13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution in December 1865.)

When officials from the National Trust for Historic Preservation first assessed the cottage, they discovered that it was "structurally in pretty good shape," said Frank Milligan, the site director. The cottage had been occupied continuously, which prevented it from falling into complete disrepair. "Additional support was needed in the basement, but architecturally, it was sound," Milligan recalled. Funding for the \$14 million restoration, which started in 2000, included \$4.5 million from the U.S. Congress plus contributions from private donors.

The cottage is fitted with electric light fixtures designed to resemble the original gaslight fixtures of the 1860s, and modern wiring and plumbing have been installed. The pine wood floors have been repaired and refinished, and furniture includes both restored antiques and period reproductions.



Episodes from Lincoln's final years are dramatized with the help of modern technology. For example, at the nearby visitors center, a meeting between Lincoln and his Cabinet secretaries is reproduced through an audio soundtrack of

actors' voices piped into a conference room. The men are debating war strategy and other issues of the day. Similar audio experiences will be available at the cottage, which was the site of many well-documented conversations between Lincoln and his inner circle.

Milligan recounted one episode that illustrates Lincoln's capacity for empathy. Thomas Scott, a Union colonel who had been wounded in combat, came to see Lincoln at the cottage, Milligan said. Scott had learned that his wife, who was traveling downriver from New Hampshire to visit him, had drowned in an accident en route. "He asked Lincoln for help in recovering his wife's body," said Milligan. Lincoln, battered by fatigue and strain, responded "in an uncharacteristically irate fashion," and turned away. The following day, however, a remorseful Lincoln tracked Scott down, apologized "for being a brute" and did everything in his power to assist the widower. "Lincoln personally escorted Scott to the Navy Yard, and provided a mortician, casket, and Navy guard" to help retrieve Mrs. Scott's remains, said Milligan.



A detail from a mural near President Lincoln's Cottage depicts the Lincoln family. (President Lincoln's Cottage)

That story, and many others, will be presented to visitors who tour the cottage, Milligan added. Displays at the cottage also will examine the evolution of Lincoln's thoughts on freedom, slavery, emancipation and the nature of democracy. To reinforce these themes, quotations from Lincoln's speeches and writings have been stenciled above the fireplace mantels throughout the cottage.

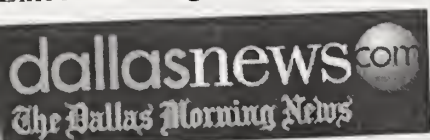
When visitors arrive for guided tours, they will see a Gothic Revival-style house with a peaked roofline, fronted by a porch overlooking a rolling lawn that was once a presidential parade ground. A small bandstand pavilion sits nearby, reinforcing the 19th-century ambience. The interior of the cottage summons the past even more powerfully, and it is there that Lincoln is most vividly evoked.

Lincoln's enduring legacy, and his stature as one of the greatest U.S. presidents, rests on "his commitment to democracy and equality of opportunity, which were firmly grounded in the U.S. Constitution," said Milligan. "We hope visitors to the cottage will come away with a clearer understanding of the aspects of Lincoln's leadership that shaped his decision making. He was a man who redefined American democracy in a time of national strife, and he reminded Americans -- both North and South -- of core American values."

For more information about President Lincoln's Cottage, and to make online reservations for a tour, visit the landmark's official Web site.

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Lincoln's cottage in D.C. to open to the public next month

Public will gain insight into 16th president's daily life

12:00 AM CST on Monday, January 21, 2008

From Wire Reports Frank Greve, McClatchy Newspapers

WASHINGTON – Despite a seven-year restoration by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, President Abraham Lincoln's cottage, where he and his family spent more than a quarter of his Washington life, is like many summer houses: It doesn't look like much.

The exterior is pale brown stucco with green shutters and dark brown trim with modest scrollwork, more grand Ohio farmhouse than mansion.

Still, it is likely to become Washington's next niche tourist attraction, possibly by Presidents Day, Feb. 18.

Although several presidents after Lincoln also used the cottage as a pre-Camp David retreat, it spent the 20th century as an administrative building.

The cottage's real claim to fame is the history of the Lincolns, National Trust President Richard Moe said.

Between 1862 and his death in 1865, Lincoln commuted 45 minutes each way daily by horse or carriage from June into fall to read, think and relax.

Starting on Feb. 19, National Trust guides, aided by audiovisuals, will tell groups of no more than 15 visitors about, for example, Lincoln's determination to end slavery – and his hesitation to do so. The home also was the site of much of Lincoln's war planning and political plotting.

When the Lincolns first arrived from the White House – with 19 carriages' worth of furnishings and baggage, by the trust's account – they were grieving over their son Willie's death.

"When we are in sorrow, quiet is very necessary to us," Mary Todd Lincoln wrote. In that quiet, Lincoln often read under the trees on the nearly 300-acre grounds.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation, a private network of national history conservers, spent about \$15 million on the retreat's preservation and an adjacent visitor and education center. It's a public-private partnership in which the trust operates the facility and the federal government owns the property.

Frank Greve,

McClatchy Newspapers



President Lincoln's Summer Home Opens to Public for First Time

By BRETT ZONKGER, AP WRITER

Jan. 31, 2008

WASHINGTON ▯ Until now, a summer cottage three miles from the White House where Abraham Lincoln paced the floors, contemplating the end of slavery, was largely unknown to the public.

Few locals knew it was still standing on the grounds of the Armed Forces Retirement Home in Washington, and tourists searching for Lincoln sites in the nation's capital were far more likely to stop by the Lincoln Memorial or Ford's Theatre, where the 16th president was assassinated.

But in the late 1990s, the house was "rediscovered" by the National Trust for Historic Preservation and, in 2000, declared a national monument by President Clinton. Now, after a seven-year, \$15 million restoration, President Lincoln's Cottage at the Soldier's Home is set to open to the public for the first time ▯ on President's Day, Feb. 18.

"This is one of those places that is kind of hidden in plain sight, and yet it's one of the most significant historic sites," said Richard Moe, president of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Like other Lincoln enthusiasts, Moe had heard of the president's summer wartime retreat ▯ the Camp David of its day, mentioned in a few history books ▯ but thought it was long gone. Then a friend showed him the home in 1999. It was structurally sound and had housed administrative offices for the veterans' home.

Lincoln's cottage had been located on a sprawling property landscaped with trees from around the world and surrounded by farms. It was a modest, four-bedroom, two-story home, made of brick, covered with stucco. Historians say the Lincoln family used the summer home for several years of the presidency, including during the Civil War.

But until recently, little was known about what took place inside the home due to sparse information in government records. Instead, much of the available history has been pieced together from diaries, letters and newspaper accounts. Many of these details have been compiled in a 2003 book, *Lincoln's Sanctuary: Abraham Lincoln and the Soldiers' Home*, by historian Matthew Pinsker.

Also missing were actual furnishings from the home ▯ or even interior pictures that would have helped curators recreate most of the 1860s decor for visitors. So curators had to make do with the few details they had, which allowed them to recreate curtains, carpet and other items. They secured some furnishings from the Civil War era and a replica of Lincoln's desk, based on the original kept at the White House.

"This is a different kind of historic house," said Frank Milligan, director of the new museum. "Don't go in there looking for the bed that Lincoln slept in."

Instead, visitors will get to know who he was as a person, Milligan said. Audio and video of actors portraying the president, first lady Mary Lincoln and their associates will recreate stories from the cottage.

Hang Out in Lincoln's Kitchen on Pres. Day

The decision to emancipate the slaves is the most prominent theme at Lincoln's retreat. Some historians believe Lincoln may have written the Emancipation Proclamation here, though there's still debate.

"Our position is that he may well have written it here, but he surely thought it through here," Milligan said. "He paced these floors thinking about the right direction to go."

Lincoln's cabinet was divided on emancipation. Some advisers thought courts would decide it was unconstitutional. They debated back and forth, and political opponents met with Lincoln in private at the cottage, Milligan said.

The president ultimately pursued emancipation as a military strategy to help end the war, but he was fully aware of its significance.

"If my name ever goes into history, it will be for this act, and my whole soul is in it," Lincoln said at the document signing.

A signed copy of the document, from a private collection in New York, will be on view at the museum's opening through April.

Students and other visitors can play the roles of rival cabinet secretaries and debate emancipation through the museum's unique multimedia room. Individual computer screens show the diaries, pictures, letters and arguments of individual secretaries to help spur the discussion, and a moderator can work with teachers to link the debate to classroom studies.

"They're getting multiple perspectives because the cabinet members really did represent all views," said Jill Sanderson, curator of education.

Lincoln lived at the cottage with wife Mary and son Tad from summer through fall from 1862 to 1864. Lincoln's older son, Robert, was away at college much of the time. Other presidents used the retreat, which was built in 1842, but usually only for a few weeks at a time.

In part, the Lincolns were seeking privacy to grieve after the death of 12-year-old son Willie, who probably had suffered from typhoid fever, Pinsker writes. It also was an escape from the hot, swampy humidity of the National Mall. The cottage, on one of the highest points in Washington, received cool breezes and provided the family with a view of the city and the Capitol dome under construction.

"I'm convinced personally that he would have stayed here year-round if he could have," Milligan said. "He didn't like the White House. We do know that. He called it the damned old house at one point."

According to Pinsker, Lincoln preferred to conduct his business at the White House and leave it there. Unfortunately for Lincoln, the visitors found him at the cottage retreat. And the president, who was under enormous stress, lost his temper with one visitor who intruded on his personal space. But true to his nature, he apologized the next day.

Other exhibits on the hour-long guided tour at the cottage will recount the family life of the home and Lincoln's hiring of an ex-slave, Mary Dines, as a "domestic" or servant as well as Lincoln's daily commute on horseback to the White House, tipping his hat to poet and city resident Walt Whitman regularly as he passed by.

The commute was a risky proposition. At first Lincoln insisted on riding alone through Washington's streets and up present-day Georgia Avenue into the country to the privacy of the cottage. "It's amazing to think that a wartime president would take the same commute route every day. In retrospect, it's mind-boggling," Milligan said.

Later, Lincoln's advisers insisted on sending a guard regiment with him, according to Pinsker. About 180 troops also were assigned to guard the cottage grounds as well. The president often wandered over to the soldiers' camp on the

property for long chats. Milligan says some believe he preferred their coffee to his wife's.

Despite the added security, someone shot at the president during his commute in 1864, and aides found a bullet hole through his top hat, according to Pinsker. Private John Nicholas recalled that the president wanted the incident "kept quiet," the author wrote.

Confederate leaders knew of Lincoln's route. And Lincoln's eventual assassin, John Wilkes Booth, had planned an abduction, but it was never carried out.

Curators are expecting plenty of Lincoln enthusiasts to make their way to the home, and they're hoping more documents and details about the home will be uncovered as more people hear about the site. The museum is budgeting for 45,000 visitors in its first year. Tour guides will be trained for all age levels and will be prepared to discuss the sometimes conflicting views of the Civil War.

"What we've learned to do in this business is to tell history as it happened," Moe said. "It's not always pleasant."

Prominent Lincoln historians, including Allen Guelzo, Doris Kearns Goodwin and Douglas Wilson have consulted on the project.

The goal is to eventually create a Center for the Study of the Lincoln Presidency at the site to support further research and scholarship in conjunction with sites like Ford's Theatre and the Lincoln Presidential Library in Illinois. Their first challenge, though, is to draw people to the cottage, nestled on the grounds of the veterans home in a northwest Washington neighborhood. It's a hike from the city's popular museums and memorials.

"It is off the beaten path, but I think that's one of the real values to it," Moe said. "It gets people off the National Mall ... and that's what Lincoln did. I think it will be a real destination."

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Where Lincoln Sought Refuge in His Dark Hours

WASHINGTON — If you look out the windows of President Lincoln's Cottage at the Soldiers' Home — the idiosyncratic and intriguing museum that is opening to the public on Tuesday after a ceremonial event on Monday — you have to imagine what Abraham Lincoln might have seen during those summer evenings when he stood here. The cottage is on a hilltop, the third highest in the area.

EDWARD
ROTHSTEIN

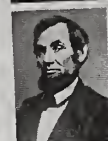
MUSEUM
REVIEW

And when Lincoln first came here, seeking a respite from the summer heat, the swampy air and the incessant bustle of the White House, he could have looked out over the expanding city below him, with the unfinished Washington Monument and incomplete Capitol dome rising in the distance. The departing president, James Buchanan, may have recommended this pastoral spot to

Lincoln. The 34-room Gothic Revival "cottage" was built by a businessman, George W. Riggs, who, in 1851, sold it along with more than 250 acres to the United States government. It became part of a federal home for retired and disabled veterans, but, beginning in 1857, it also offered presidential refuge. After just a few months in the White House, Lincoln's wife, Mary Todd Lincoln, eagerly looked forward to their first retreat in 1861. "We will ride into the city every day, & can be as secluded, as we please," she wrote.

Alas, it was not to be — the Civil War began in earnest — and when the Lincolns did come, the next summer, it was after the death of their 11-year-old son, Willie. At the same time the war dead were filling the military cemetery across the road; the wounded were being

Continued on Page 9



President Lincoln's Cottage at the Soldiers' Home, in Washington, right, opens to the public on Tuesday. Above, its library.



PHOTOGRAPHS BY ANDREW COUNCELL FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

Refuge for Lincoln in His Darkest Hours

From First Arts Page

used for makeshift hospitals; little, used to feed the soldiers, housed at the foot of the Washington Monument; and the Soldiers' Home was no longer a place where only retired soldiers could be seen. Many were detailed here to provide security for the president. During his 45-minute horse ride from the White House, Lincoln passed tents of the Union army, along with 4,200 escaped slaves who had set up what was called a contraband community. The Soldiers' Home was no longer a real retreat. Confederate forces were pressuring the capital, cannon fire was heard, and Lincoln was shot at during his commute. Yet he still came every summer — even, it seems, the night before he was assassinated — spending a total of 13 months here during his presidency.

The exhibits and guided tours follow the lead of the historian Matthew Pinsker, who says in his book "Lincoln's Sanctuary" that it may be impossible to trace the course of Lincoln's presidency, the development of his ideas or his views of the war without also taking into account the experiences he had here, his contacts with soldiers and former slaves, his reading aloud of Shakespeare on the cottage steps, his clear views of the cemetery and the Capitol.

This makes it all the more remarkable that with all that has been written about Lincoln, this place has played such a small role in the Lincoln cult. A few days ago a taxi driver did not know where it was, even when the contemporary institution surrounding the cottage was named: the Armed Forces Retirement Home. We are often told where Washington slept, but we know little about a place where Lincoln lived.

Mr. Pinsker pointed out that there are no official records of the



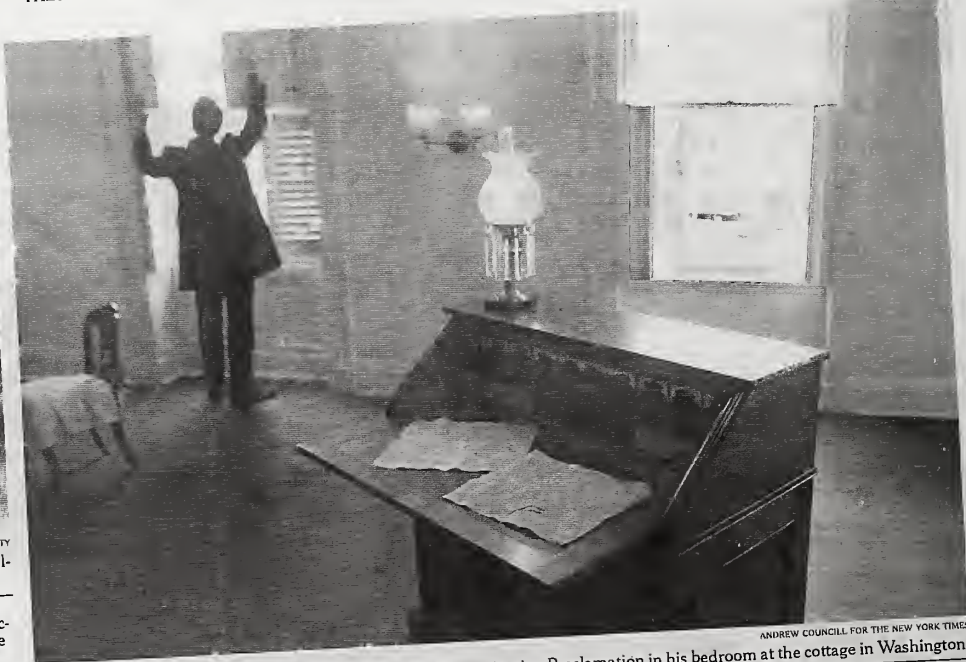
MISSOURI HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Abraham Lincoln at the Soldiers' Home, around 1864.

Lincolns' residency here, no documentation about which cottage they inhabited, no account of what belongings they had with them and no images of their home. Mr. Pinsker said that it is even possible that the Lincolns lived in another building at the soldiers' home.

That is not something, of course, that the museum itself gives much credence to; in 2000, the cottage was designated a National Monument. Under the guidance of Richard Moe, president of the private, nonprofit National Trust for Historic Preservation, more than \$15 million was raised to renovate the cottage and turn a nearby building into a visitors' center, where a modest but elegant historical show is mounted. A visiting-exhibition space offers, with borrowed objects, an informative history of the Emancipation Proclamation (including an original signed copy), which may have been drafted here as well.

As for the house itself, the museum's director, Frank D. Milligan, explained that few specifics are known — one witness referred to its sparse furnishings — and much was altered over time. It has served as a dormitory for the Soldiers' Home band, an infir-

THE NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 2008



A reproduction of the desk that Lincoln used to draft the Emancipation Proclamation in his bedroom at the cottage in Washington.

ONLINE: LINCOLN'S COTTAGE

Images from the museum in Washington:
nytimes.com/design

mary, a guesthouse, a women's dorm, a bar and lounge, and office space.

In a radical experiment the museum did not recreate the home that the Lincolns might have set up each summer; too little was documented. Instead everything was stripped away, almost to the bare walls and wood. The colors of the lowest level of paint were reproduced, and the original architectural divisions were restored (including a pine-paneled library in which pale lines mark the ghosts of old shelves). And that's it. A few period objects provide seats and some atmosphere.

Then, because this is not a home filled with objects but a home with conceptual and biographical significance, it is treated as a kind of empty frame. The

only way to see the cottage is as part of an hourlong 15-member group tour, with a guide explaining the issues that faced Lincoln during the crucial three summers that he lived here, from 1862 to 1864, while also sketching something about his character. Integrated into the tour are videos and re-creations of dialogue from documentary accounts.

In one room, for example, a single rocking chair is next to a small table. The guide sets up a scene based on an 1862 eyewitness report. Lincoln sits here, we are told, exhausted — overwhelmed by slavery debates, the war's casualties and incessant demands — at the end of a day that offered little hope. An injured Union officer suddenly arrives, beseeching the president to help him recover his wife's body — she died in a steamer collision — from a region closed off by the army. We hear Lincoln's frustrated, angry voice: "Am I to have no rest? Is there no harbor or spot when or where I may escape this constant call? Why do you follow

me out here with such business as this? Why do you not go to the War Office?"

It is a bit shocking. The sounds of impatience and frustration are unexpected, even if not unjustified; they undercut the reverent aura. Then we learn that the next morning Lincoln sought the man in his hotel, apologized, set the bureaucratic wheels in motion and asked him not to ever tell his children about the president's shameful behavior.

Heard in that bare room, the story takes on additional power. It demands the same imagination as the view outside the window. The empty frame is filled.

There were still glitches on a preview tour, and over time the interaction among a guide's narration, electronic effects and visitors' questions is bound to become more practiced. But there is so much to understand about the Civil War and its unfolding, about Lincoln's family life, his military and political skills, and his personality, that it also felt like an opportunity was lost for more ex-

tensive exploration using the cottage as museum space.

Right now the cottage distills the strengths and weaknesses of the house museum. Its power is the power of association, its contact with a historical presence; we literally walk in a great figure's footsteps. But everything else must be filled in with imagination and scholarship, with objects and anecdote. I don't think, in the long run, the visitors' center and guided tours will suffice; the museum plans a research institute that may end up amplifying the offerings.

For now, though, the cottage, with its modest ambitions, is worth a warm welcome. In one visit I have already been led to imagine much, including Lincoln's daily commute here during the worst months of the war; he regularly passed the poet Walt Whitman, and they would exchange bows of greeting. Whitman said he saw in the president's eyes a "deep latent sadness."

Travel



By Jacquelyn Martin, AP

Open on Presidents Day: President Lincoln's Cottage is designed to be sparse. "We don't really want to talk about furniture," says director Frank Milligan. "We want to (focus) on his beliefs and ideas." The president last visited on the day before his assassination in April 1865.

Lincoln cooled his heels here

President's cottage opens to public after refurbishing

By Jayne Clark
USA TODAY

WASHINGTON — In the insufferably muggy, pre-air-conditioned summers of the 1860s, Abraham Lincoln and his family sought refuge in a 34-room Gothic Revival "cottage" on a breezy knoll 3 miles north of the White House.

The Lincolns spent three summers in the home, situated on the sprawling grounds of the nation's first facility built to house disabled veterans. But despite its historical significance — it is here that Lincoln devised Civil War strategies and crafted his emancipation policy — the house had been mostly ignored by posterity, until now.

On Monday, Presidents Day, it opens to the public as President Lincoln's Cottage at the Soldiers' Home after a \$15 million refurbishment that includes the creation of a four-gallery visitors center. The seven-year restoration was initiated by the National Trust for Historic Preservation with public and private money.

Over the years, the house has variously been used as a hospital, a club and office space on the grounds of what is now the 270-acre Armed Forces Retirement Home. And though administrators knew of its significance, the structure sat

Take the tour

Tours of President Lincoln's Cottage are limited to groups of 15 and operate every half-hour from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Saturday and noon to 4 p.m. on Sundays. Admission is \$12 for adults, \$5 for students and children, and \$8 for groups of 15 or more.

Reservations are recommended. To buy tickets: 800-514-3849 (Etix) or lincolncottage.org.

in relative obscurity because of a lack of money for restoration, says National Trust president Richard Moe.

Moe, who calls it "one of the great undiscovered places in Washington," first learned about the house in 1996. "A friend brought me out here and I was just blown away," he said during a recent tour of the facility. Lincoln "really valued this place. He really saw it as a refuge. And incredibly, nothing (in Washington) tells the story of the Lincoln presidency. So that's the gap we're trying to fill."

Restorers encountered a building that was structurally sound and had original moldings and other woodwork, but it "was filled with decades of piping and wiring and stuff," director Frank Milligan says. Not to mention 23 layers of paint.

Built in 1842 as a summer residence for a prominent Washington businessman, it was later used as a retreat by several presidents, beginning with James Buchanan in 1857. The Lincolns had 19 wagonloads of furniture and belongings carted up from the White House during the

summers of 1862-64. The president last visited on the day before his assassination in April 1865.

Moe describes the area in the 1860s as "a remote, somewhat isolated and dangerous place." Indeed, John Wilkes Booth plotted to kidnap Lincoln as the president commuted from the White House. And in August 1864, a sniper shot at the president late one night, sending a bullet through the top of his stovepipe hat as he rode home alone on horseback.

As house museums go, President Lincoln's Cottage is, by design, a bare-bones affair. The nine rooms included in the tour are void of the furnishings and accessories typically assembled to represent everyday life. It also is absent velvet ropes and glass dividers. "We don't really want to talk about furniture," Milligan says. "We want to (focus) on his beliefs and ideas."

To that end, the small-group tours (limited to 15) are built around stories of Lincoln's time here and are meant to spark discussion. A single horsehair rocker occupies one room. In a larger parlor, tour participants can relax on period chairs and sofas under electrical fixtures designed to give off a gas-lit effect. Here, Milligan recounts a story of how Lincoln was roused from bed one night by visitors from England, whom he entertained in his nightshirt and slippers. A replica of the desk on which Lincoln is believed to have written the Emancipation Proclamation is in the same room. (The original is in the White House.)

Another room sports a lone table with three volumes of Shakespeare and a book of poetry by Alexander Pope — again, Milligan says, to "show what he read and how he thought."

Cottage evokes spirit of Lincoln

President commuted to White House on horseback, in carriage.

By BOB DART / bdart@ajc.com

Washington — Abraham Lincoln was a commuter president.

For about a third of his time in office, he lived in a 34-room "cottage" on the grounds of a home for disabled soldiers about three miles north of the White House and made a daily 45-minute trip each way between his job and his family. Usually he rode on horseback. Occasionally he went by carriage.

"I see the president almost every day," wrote the poet Walt Whitman, who lived along Lincoln's route in the nation's capital during the Civil War.

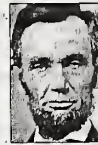


RICK MCKAY / Staff

A game table sits in the alcove of the cottage where President Lincoln's family often lived from June to November.

"He looks even more careworn than usual, his face with deep cut lines, seams and his complexion gray through very dark skin — a curious looking man, very sad," Whitman wrote in his journal on Aug. 12, 1863.

A cavalry unit usually accompanied



Lincoln

► Please see COTTAGE, A10

CONSTITUTION

Cottage: Lincoln commuted to White House

► Continued from A1

the commuter president, but he delighted in avoiding this fuss and riding on his own.

Was this safe? After all, Lincoln was assassinated.

Well, a sniper shot at the president as he was riding alone from the White House back to the cottage late one night in the summer of 1864. Lincoln spurred his horse home, and his trademark stovepipe hat was found the next day with a bullet hole in it. And John Wilkes Booth, the actor who would assassinate Lincoln later at Ford's Theater, initially plotted to kidnap him during his commute.

The summer cottage, where Lincoln lived from June through November nearly every year of his presidency "is one of the great undiscovered places in Washington," said Richard Moe, president of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

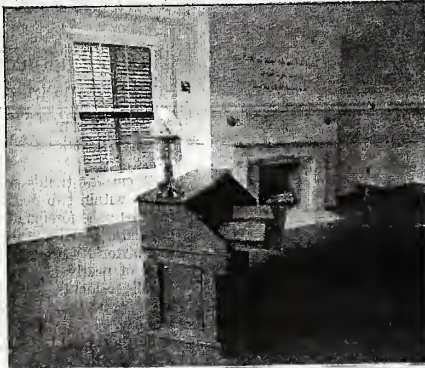
On Feb. 19, it will be opened to the public for the first time.

"It is the most significant Lincoln site in the country," said Moe, whose nonprofit preservationist group engineered the seven-year, \$13 million restoration of the Gothic Revival house.

It was here that Lincoln wrote the Emancipation Proclamation, freeing all slaves in the Confederacy, Moe said. Several bloody, historic years later, the re-elected Lincoln "was out here the day before he was assassinated" on April 14, 1865.

Yet many people who have lived and worked for years in Washington, D.C., are unaware of the historic house on the grounds of what is the Armed Forces Retirement Home.

As a historian, Moe believes that "this is the place that most evokes the spirit of Abraham Lincoln" — whose 199th birthday is celebrated today.



Photos by RICK MCKAY / Staff

A replica of the Emancipation Proclamation rests on a desk in a cottage bedroom. The actual desk used by President Lincoln sits in the Lincoln Bedroom in the White House.



President Lincoln wrote the Emancipation Proclamation while living at the cottage, which was part of a complex built in 1842.

A place to grieve, rest

The cottage was part of a complex built in 1842 by George W. Riggs, patriarch of a clan of bankers that established the Riggs Bank that flourished for more than a century in the nation's capital. The three-story house and surrounding buildings are one of the highest points in the District where a prevailing summer breeze and graceful shade trees keep the temperature six or seven degrees cooler than in downtown Washington.

A decade later, Riggs sold the site to the federal government to become a home for disabled military veterans who could not support themselves. It was called the Military Asylum or the Soldiers' Home. Cottages were

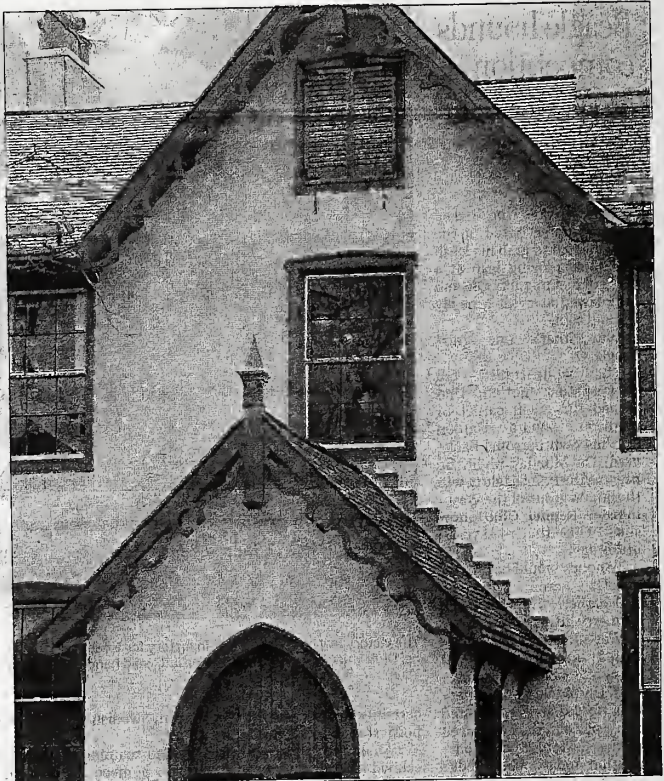
set aside on the grounds as getaways for the president and secretary of war.

James Buchanan was the first commander-in-chief to take advantage of the home.

On Inauguration Day in 1861, Buchanan told his successor, Lincoln, about the cottage. First lady Mary Todd Lincoln visited the site two days after her husband was sworn into office. Lincoln looked over the cottage the next day. The family planned on spending that summer there, but the Civil War interrupted. After the Union suffered a surprising loss at the Battle of Bull Run, Lincoln decided to stay at the White House, and his family went to New Jersey for a vacation.

Willie Lincoln, the couple's 12-year-old son, died in the White House of what was probably typhoid fever in February 1862. That June, the Lincoln family left the White House for the Soldier's Home cottage, where they would stay until November. They followed this schedule for the rest of Lincoln's presidency.

"This is where they grieved for the death of their son Willie who died in the White House," said Moe. And



The 34-room Gothic Revival home was restored during a seven-year, \$13 million project by the National Trust for Historic Preservation. It's about three miles north of the White House, and sits on the grounds of a home for disabled soldiers. It took President Lincoln about 45 minutes to make the trip to work, usually on horseback but sometimes by carriage.

it got the family "out of the swamp that was then downtown Washington."

Secretary of War Edwin Stanton and his family moved into another cottage on the grounds to make strategic planning easier. Each morning, Lincoln would rise early, eat breakfast at the cottage — often with government or military officials — and then ride to the White House, usually arriving by 8 a.m.

It was at the cottage that

Lincoln wrote the Emancipation Proclamation. The desk where he wrote it is in the Lincoln Bedroom of the White House, but a replica has been placed in a bedroom of the Lincoln Cottage.

Cottage 'out of shadows'

Presidents Andrew Johnson and Ulysses S. Grant did not stay at the cottage. President Rutherford B. Hayes resided there for the summers of 1877 through 1880,

and President Chester A. Arthur stayed there in 1882 while the White House was being repaired.

For the past century or so, the cottage housed offices of the Armed Forces Retirement Home.

"Moving President Lincoln's Cottage out of the shadows and into the spotlight it deserves is one of the most exciting and rewarding things we've ever done," said Moe.

VanHorn, Cindy

From: Ivan Schwartz [Ivan@studioeis.com]
Sent: Friday, November 14, 2008 12:40 PM
To: BJ Ervick
Subject: FW: Lincoln Sculpture Installation in Washington at President Lincoln's Cottage
Attachments: Lincoln Install 11-10-2008 For email.jpg; IMG_0484.jpg

November 14, 2008

StudioEIS has just completed its installation of a sculpture depicting President Lincoln between the years 1862-64 when he was in residence, at what has become known as President Lincoln's Cottage in Washington DC.

I just wanted to share the two photos and link to the blog at the cottage for any of you who continue to be interested in some old fashioned, but still compelling storytelling.

Landscaping and brickwork will be completed next week and the sculpture will be formally dedicated on Lincoln's 200th birthday next February.

<http://lincolncottage.wordpress.com/>

With best wishes,

Ivan

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11/19/2008



LINCOLN'S SUMMER HOME (LEFT)

"LINCOLN'S SUMMER HOME."

Threat of Destruction Brings Forth Protests From
All Over the Country.



THE ANDERSON HOUSE.

Rumors that the Anderson house, at Soldiers' home, Washington, known as "President Lincoln's summer home," was to be torn down to make room for new buildings provided for at the last session of congress, have brought forth protests from all over the country.

Persons familiar with the history of the splendid old residence are earnest in their wishes that it be not disturbed, and so strong is this feeling that it has already been determined by the commission that should it be found advisable and necessary to utilize a portion or all of the site on which the building stands, the building itself will be moved to another part of the grounds, which include 563 acres.

Anderson house was on the tract of land when it was purchased, and it was remodeled and fitted up for a summer residence for the President. It being first occupied by Pres Buchanan during his administration. All the other Presidents down to Mr Cleveland lived there during the summer months, but the last-named chief executive did not like the idea of making his home there, and built a residence in another section of the district.

It was Mr Lincoln who most enjoyed his sojourns at the home during the

heated seasons, and there are a number of veterans at the home who delight in relating stories of the great and good President. One day, it is related, Mr Lincoln was riding out to the home in the early fall, having as his guest a foreign minister. The latter noticed a persimmon tree laden with fruit. The frost had not yet touched the tree, but the fruit had a very beautiful yellow tinge. The minister asked Mr Lincoln to tell him the name of the "beautiful yellow plums."

"That," said the President, "is our golden yellow 'wrongsideout,' a very delicious plum imported from Patagonia. I very much wish you to try one of them. They are far superior to the pears at the home. In order to get the exquisite sweetness you must eat very rapidly."

Mr Lincoln then instructed his driver to drive beneath the tree, and, pulling off one of the persimmons, he handed it to the minister, who bit it vigorously. As his teeth sank into the fruit his mouth was puckered out of shape, while Mr Lincoln roared with laughter at the joke he had perpetrated on his friend and guest.

At that time there was a splendid orchard of pears at the home on the

ground where now stands the library, theatre, and other buildings. It was a habit of Mr Lincoln to go to the orchard, gather a large basket of pears, and then stationing himself at the Eagle gate give the fruit to the passing school children.

Then as now, too, the grounds of the home were the feeding place of thousands of crows, and it is said that Mr Lincoln delighted in feeding the birds, many of them being so tame that they would eat from his hands. One day a visitor asked him where so many crows came from.

"They come over here from Virginia to get something to eat," was the reply of the President. "I have heard it said that if the crows remained in Virginia they would starve to death. Over there the people tie knots in the tails of their pigs to keep them from getting through the cracks in the pens. I suppose the pigs would come over here, too, if they could swim the Potomac."

A large painted sign on the Anderson house bears these words:

In this house
PRESIDENT LINCOLN
Spent his summer months, including July, 1864, during the
siege of Washington.

Congress has appropriated \$500,000 for improvements and repairs at the Soldiers' home—new mess hall and dormitories, \$300,000, addition to hospital, \$200,000; and \$50,000 for the administration building. The increased number of inmates since the Spanish war and the troubles in the Philippines necessitated additional rooms.

JEFF DAVIS' PLANTATION.

It is Now Owned by a Colored Gentleman Who Was a Slave.

The present owner of the "Jefferson Davis plantation," in Mississippi, is Isalah F. Montgomery, a colored man. He was a bright youth, and Joseph Davis, the brother of Jefferson Davis, owned him. Mr Davis, attracted by the boy's sprightliness and good qualities, had him educated, and he was a famous pet on the plantation. He was always respectful, grateful and obedient as a bondman.

He was faithful to the persons and interests of the Davis family, during the war and after it. He was permitted to purchase the old plantation, and nobody objected. He has the esteem of all Mississippians, and is now worth about \$200,000.

He is a type of many good, old-time negroes, and all white people who know him wish him well. After the war, we are told, he tried to educate one of his sons, and even sent him to Europe to study medicine and become a doctor, but the project failed. The free son was not the equal of his once slave father.

Isalah Montgomery is respected in Mississippi, and deserves to be. He is a rare character, and the coming generations of his race might learn valuable lessons from his virtues, his patience and good sense.—Augusta Chronicle.

LINCOLN'S SUMMER HOME

Abraham Lincoln was urged on several occasions, in the hot summer months during the year he occupied the White House, to take a vacation. In August, 1864, while in conversation with President Lincoln, Governor Randall inquired, "Why can't you seek seclusion, and play the hermit for a fortnight? It would reinvigorate you."

"Ah," said the President, "two or three weeks would do me no good. I cannot fly from my thoughts - my solicitude for this great country follows me wherever I go. I do not think it is personal vanity or ambition, though I am not free from these infirmities, but I cannot but feel that the weal or woe of this great nation will be decided in November."

In the month of March, 1865, less than one month before the President's assassination, Mrs. Lincoln accompanied Mr. Lincoln to City Point. She said in a letter to a friend, "I cannot but devoutly hope that change of air and rest may have a beneficial effect on my good husband's health."

The removal of the Lincolns to the Anderson cottage at the Soldiers' Home for a short time each summer was of distinct advantage to Mr. Lincoln and his wife refers to it as a place of solitude. The Anderson Cottage was named in honor of Major Robert Anderson.

It is strange that more attention has not been given to the historical importance of the Anderson cottage which was occupied three summers by the Lincolns and which still stands in Washington.

The summer White House of President Lincoln was erected about 1811, one hundred and forty-four years ago; and it has undergone few improvements. It is a stucco structure two and one-half stories high and contains twelve rooms. It is a house of many gables and this has its distinct advantage as a summer retreat, as many of the rooms in the various wings have windows on three sides.

A spacious porch extends along the front of the house and a balcony can be entered through one of the second story windows. One who visited the home while the Lincolns were living there described the location of the building as follows:

"The Soldiers' Home is a few miles out of Washington on the Maryland side. It is situated on a beautifully wooded hill, which you ascend by a winding path, shaded on both sides by wide-spread branches, forming a green arcade above you. When you reach the top, you stand between two mansions, large, handsome, and substantial, but with nothing about them indicative of the character of either. That on your left is the Presidential country-house; that directly before you, the 'Rest' for soldiers who are too old for further service."

The environment of the building occupied by the Lincolns has been somewhat changed. The Soldiers' Home now occupies 300 acres about four miles from the capitol and directly north of it. It is northwest from the White House. On the reservation there may be observed five dormitories, a chapel library, and several other buildings. The capitol dome can be seen from the lawn of the Anderson Cottage.

Evidently the most exciting days which the Lincolns spent at the summer White House were in July, 1864, when news was broadcasted that the Confederate military leader, Early, was approaching the City of Washington over the old Seventh Street Road past the presidential summer home. The rebel cannon could be heard but ten miles away; and the President and his family were staying at the Anderson Cottage, which was situated in the path of the approaching army, about half way between the outer line of fortification at Fort Stevens and the city.

When Secretary Stanton learned that the enemy was within striking distance of where Lincoln was located, on Sunday night, July 10, he ordered that the President should return to the White House and sent a carriage for him. Lincoln went back to town against his own will and was very indignant when he learned that a small navy vessel had been made ready in the Potomac for his escape, in case the Confederate troops entered the city.

Many interesting stories are told about Lincoln's riding back and forth over the four-mile route between the White House and the Soldiers' Home. He did not like to be bothered with the military escort which Stanton insisted should accompany him. He said the tramp of the horses feet made so much noise he could not hear himself think. On one occasion it is said Lincoln was fired at from ambush; at another time there was a dash alone into the city at midnight.

The most significant historical incident associated with the summer White House is related in a story which Frank Carpenter tells about his conversation with Abraham Lincoln with reference to the finishing of the second draft of the Emancipation Proclamation. It has been accepted generally as authentic and used by Nicolay and Hay in their compilation of Lincoln's works. Lincoln had decided to follow Seward's suggestion that the proclamation be withheld until some victory was registered by the Union troops. Carpenter's version of what Lincoln told him follows:

"Finally came the week of the battle of Antietam. I determined to wait no longer. The news came, I think, on Wednesday, that the advantage was on our side. I was then staying at the Soldiers' Home (three miles out of Washington). Here I finished writing the second draft of the preliminary proclamation; came up on Sunday; called the Cabinet together to hear it, and it was published on the following Monday."

Here at the Anderson Cottage the proclamation as it was presented to the Cabinet was prepared.

The Soldiers Home, Washington, D.C.

The northern portion - 256 acres - was purchased from Geo. W. Riggs, a well-known Wash. banker, for \$57,000, Congress having passed an Act on Mar. 3, 1851, establishing the Home.

The Anderson Cottage was erected on Mr. Riggs farm in 1842 and after purchase by the government it was fittingly named for Maj. Gen. Robert Anderson of Fort Sumter fame - because in 1840 he had made a Report on the advantages which would result from establishing an "Asylum for aged, disabled and worthy soldiers of the regular army." It was in this cottage that President Lincoln drafted the Emancipation Proclamation in July 1862 prior to its issue following the battle of Antietam; the cottage being the summer White House from 1861 thru 1864.

Harewood, the southern portion of the Home grounds, belonged to Rev. Jno. Brackenridge, a pioneer Presbyterian who served the congregation at Bladensburg forty years and died in 1844. This farm of 200 acres was purchased by Wm W. Corcoran and, after building a Swiss Cottage which is still standing (at a short distance south-west of the present dairy buildings) he sold the property to the Home for \$225,000. In 1855 3 acres were purchased for \$1,000 and in 1876 forty acres were added for \$30,000.

MRS. CULVER C. SNIEFFEN

422 THE ONTARIO
WASHINGTON, D. C.



THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

IN THIS SUMMER SEASON when we have been reading much about presidential stories coming from San Clemente and Camp David and other summer retreats or so-called Summer White Houses of our chief executive, we were interested to note in "Lincoln Lore" where President Lincoln and other chief executives of that general era tried to escape the heat of Washington.

Lincoln Lore is a publication of the Lincoln National Life Insurance Foundation of Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Here is an excerpt from the article:

IN THE SUMMER MONTHS of the early 1860s when the Lincolns sought a place of solitude and a chance to escape the heat of Washington, D. C., the Soldier's Home offered distinct advantages. For one thing, it was of a higher elevation than the White House, and it was situated on a beautifully wooded hill with winding paths shaded by wide-spread boughs of green trees. The Soldiers' Home is situated about four miles (Mrs. Lincoln wrote that the distance was 2½ miles) north of the Capitol in the District of Columbia on the Maryland side.

The Lincolns became acquainted with the Soldiers' Home shortly after they took up their residence in Washington because Mrs. Lincoln drove out to the place, in a carriage, on March 6, 1861, and on the following day the President rode horseback to the Home before breakfast. However, they did not reside there until the summer and autumn months of 1862, 1863 and 1864.

The twelve room house the Lincolns occupied was originally called the Riggs House; however, it has been renamed the Anderson Cottage (1888) in honor of Major Robert Anderson who contributed so much to the development of the Soldiers' Home. The house of many gables, two and one-half stories high, was originally a brick building, with stucco added at a much later date. The date of its construction was about 1811.

LINCOLN WAS NOT THE FIRST President to take up summer residence at the Asylum, as it was called before the Civil War. In 1857, General Winfield Scott invited President James Buchanan and Secretary of War John B. Floyd to reside at the Soldiers' Home. There is no record of how Floyd enjoyed his residence there, but Buchanan in October wrote his favorite niece, Miss Harriett Lane, that he "slept much better at the Asylum than at the White House."

Other Presidents, after Lincoln, who enjoyed summer residence at the Soldiers' Home were President Hayes (1877-1880), and President Arthur (1881-1884), and it was reported that President Garfield was making preparations to occupy the Anderson Cottage in the summer of 1881 when he was assassinated on July 2, 1881.

THERE WAS AN ATTEMPT to assassinate the President while he was in residence at the Soldiers' Home. One evening in mid-August 1864, a sentry on duty at the main gate of the Soldiers' Home, heard a shot from the direction of the city. Later, Lincoln made his appearance arriving at full gallop and without his hat. That particular evening he had been riding alone. The sentry quieted the horse and after Mr. Lincoln had entered the cottage, he sought out a corporal who assisted him in a search for the missing hat. Once it was found, it was discovered that a bullet had gone through it. The President made light of the incident and requested that nothing be said about it.

As the chronology of the events at the Soldiers' Home, as compiled from Lincoln Day by Day, 1861-1865, will indicate, the President did not escape many of his burdens of office while living at the summer retreat. Perhaps the most satisfying thing that he did while in residence at the Anderson Cottage was the completion of his second draft of the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation. It is believed that Lincoln wrote this great state document in the upper corner room with the two windows under the big gray gable at the left end of the building.

The "President's Cottage"

By Louise Gunton Royston

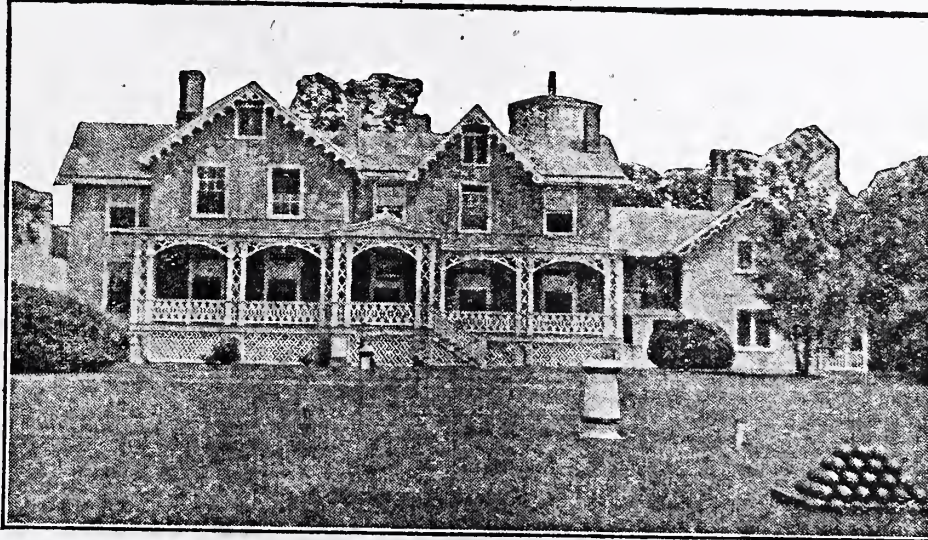
Copyright, 1923, by W. H. Gannett, Pub., Inc.

THIS historic little house is the oldest building on the grounds of the U. S. Soldiers' Home in Washington, D. C. It was originally a farmhouse and was sold with the 500 acres of land later comprising the grounds of the U. S. Soldiers' Home, which Gen. Winfield Scott founded in 1851. The house was used as a dormitory by the first soldier inmates of the Home, and was later used as a summer residence by several Presidents of the United States. President Buchanan occupied it in the summers of 1856 to 1860; President Lincoln in 1861 to 1864, a few months previous to his assassination on April 14, 1865; President Hayes in 1877 to 1880, and President Arthur in 1881 to 1884. President Garfield was making all preparations to occupy the house for the summer of 1881, when he was brutally assassinated on July 2, 1881. President Lincoln was occupying the house in the summer of 1864, during the siege of Washington, when an army of 20,000 men under Gen. Early was sent to capture the city but was

forces under General Beauregard, April 12, 1861, which was the event which marked the beginning of the Civil War. The fort remained in possession of the Confederates until the capture of Charleston compelled its surrender and the United States flag was again raised over Fort Sumter on April 14, 1865, by General Anderson. The handsome old stove which still does service is built in the wall of the kitchen of the house. The portion of the building at the extreme right end under the small gable is the kitchen. It was undoubtedly used by Mrs. Lincoln and servants, and by the wives and servants of the other Presidents during the years they spent in the house. Indeed, it would not be hard to imagine that President Lincoln himself may have done a little cooking on it at times during those troublous days.

This historic house is now again used as a dormitory for some of the Civil War veterans. It is surrounded by miles and miles of beautiful scenery, and overlooks the city of Washington from a high elevation, the nation's Capitol and Washington's Monument plainly looming up in the distance three miles away.

The garden house, used by President Lincoln



THE "PRESIDENT'S COTTAGE" OCCUPIED AS SUMMER HOME BY LINCOLN AND OTHER PRESIDENTS.

routed by Gen. Sheridan. The house is further associated with President Lincoln, for it was here under its roof that he spent many of the soul-trying days of his administration, working with untiring patience for the preservation of the Union. In the upper corner room with the two windows under the big gray gable, at the left end of the building, is where he wrote his famous "Emancipation Proclamation," by which over 10,000,000 negroes in the United States are now free men. A letter written to Horace Greeley from here contains many thoughts on this great problem. Among other things he said:

"If there be those who would not save the Union unless at the same time save slavery, I don't agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless at the same time they could destroy slavery, I don't agree with them. My paramount object is to save the Union. If I could save the Union by freeing all the slaves, I would do it. If I could free some and leave others alone, and thus save the Union, I would do that. What I do regarding slavery, I do because I believe it will help save the Union, and what I forbear, I forbear because I think it will help save the Union. I will do less whenever I feel what I am doing hurts the cause, I will do more whenever I feel doing more will help the cause."

The house was known as the "President's Cottage" and the "Mansion House" until 1888, when it was given the name of "Anderson Cottage," in honor of Brig. Gen. Robert Anderson of Fort Sumter fame, in appreciation of his interest and efforts in behalf of the soldiers and in the establishment of the U. S. Soldiers' Home, and also on account of his general brilliant record as a soldier. Fort Sumter was associated with both the beginning and the end of the Civil War, and was bravely defended by General (then Major) Anderson against an attack on the national flag by overwhelming Confederate

and others, is situated a few yards to the right of the "President's Cottage." It was built about 1858 from the trunks of red cedar wood and wild grape-vine branches. The artistic, curling twigs of the grape-vine branches give a beautiful lacy effect. Its shady recesses now afford a favorite retreat for soldiers living in the Home. At the left of this garden house you can catch a glimpse of the clock tower on Scott Building, from which President Lincoln and Mrs. Lincoln watched the advancing army coming up from the valley to attack Washington during the summer of 1864.

When General Winfield Scott founded the U. S. Soldiers' Home in 1851, he said to the soldiers: "Boys, we are going to have a home on these beautiful grounds, but there can be no home without a chapel." Consequently the little chapel was built in 1851 at the time the Home was founded. President Lincoln and other illustrious residents of the Home have from time to time worshiped here. The little chapel is built of Seneca stone, and is almost entirely surrounded by beautiful, shady trees. Protestant and Catholic services are both held here, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon. The little monument at the right of the chapel was erected by the enlisted men of the army of the Civil War in memory of Henry Wilson, who did a great deal for the soldiers. There is an inscription on one side of the monument which reads: "The Soldiers' Friend."

Henry Wilson was born Feb. 16, 1812. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1855, serving three terms. He became an abolitionist in 1835, and during his career in the Senate was a fearless opponent of slavery, and was a close friend of Charles Sumner. He was elected Vice President of the United States in 1872, on the ticket with General Grant. He died in Washington, D. C., Nov. 22, 1875, while still Vice President.

ALWAYS NEAR CAPITAL

Lincoln Never Had Complete Rest During Civil War.

Unpretentious House, a Cottage in
the Soldiers' Home Grounds,
Where He Spent the Hot
Months, Still Is Object
of Reverent Interest.

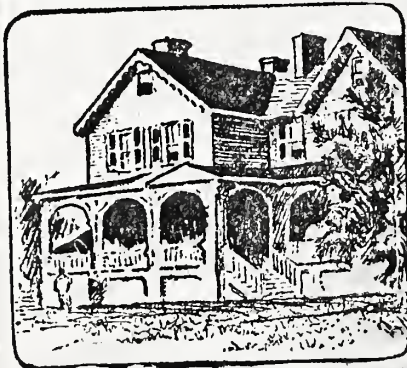
While our recent national chief executives have fled from Washington and its summer heat and moved to cool summer capitals, as, for instance, Buzzards Bay, Oyster Bay and Beverly, Lincoln in his day was forced ever to remain on guard in the nation's capital the year through.

During his four troublous years in Washington he took no vacation and his summer residence was within easy ride of the seat of government.

The Anderson cottage, in the soldiers' home grounds, was his summer home, and it was here, guarded by a company of cavalry, that he lived while handling the reins of government through the Civil war. He rode to the White House every day and returned at night, the hour more often than not being late.

His simplicity of taste was such that he would gladly have ridden without escort, but the secretary of war, the trenchant Stanton, insisted on the cavalry escort, for the president's safety.

Lincoln said he did not want it; he "couldn't hear himself think" with the soldiers clattering along beside, before and behind him. But with his usual complaisance in what he deemed non-essentials, he yielded. Sometimes he rode horseback, accompanied by the escort. At times he was called on to make a sudden journey from his cottage to the White House. One such call was on the receipt of news of the reverse at Chickamauga. Lincoln mounted his horse and rode



Lincoln's Summer Home.

in the moonlight to the White House, to take up the task of organizing the means of ultimate triumph out of what looked like defeat.

Visitors to Washington today look at the summer home of Lincoln with reverent interest. It is about four miles from the White House, to the north, and though tall buildings lie between it and the heart of the city, a little vista has been kept open through which may be seen from the grounds the dome of the Capitol.

Mrs. LINCOLN SURROUNDED BY HIS GUARDS.
—The Washington correspondent of the New
York *Commercial* writes :
“The President and family are safely domi-
ciled in one of the cottages on the Soldiers’
Home Hill, three miles north of the city. Mr.
Lincoln rides in every morning, escorted by a
cavalry force. The infantry force
that has been encamped on the grounds south
of the mansion has broken camp and gone out
with the President.”

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Restoring Lincoln's Country Retreat

Civil War President's 'Camp David' Will Open to Tourists and Scholars

Until several years ago, what may be the nation's most significant Abraham Lincoln site was an unheralded and slowly deteriorating treasure, known only to selected historians, a few members of the public and a handful of retired soldiers.

Finally, in 2000, the charming Gothic Revival cottage and surrounding 2.3 acres at 3700 N. Capitol St. in northwest Washington—Lincoln's country retreat during his presidency—were declared the President Lincoln and Soldiers' Home National Monument. That same year, the National Trust for Historic Preservation placed the cottage on its annual list of America's 11 Most Endangered Historic Places.

With a Save America's Treasures federal challenge grant of \$750,000, the project was off

and running, says the Trust's Sophia Lynn, project manager for the monument. The grant, federal budget appropriations and private donations are funding the exterior and interior restoration of Lincoln's seasonal home. Wagner Roofing was selected by general contractor J.S. Cornell & Son, Inc., of Philadelphia to restore the cottage roof (see sidebar).

"We think this is one of the most important historical sites being restored in America today," Richard L. Moe, president of the National Trust and a

major force in efforts to preserve the cottage, recently told *The Washington Post*. Moe's comments are reinforced by a 2003 Interior Department study. Although there are many other Lincoln sites, the study concluded that "there is no [other] historic site with direct personal ties to Lincoln that is dedicated to interpreting the Lincoln presidential years and legacy."

The Trust wants eventually to create a center of Lincoln

scholarship, with fellowships in partnership with local universities, according to William A. Dupont, AIA, the National Trust's Graham Gund Architect (an endowed position established in 1998). "We envision scholars-in-residence who use the monument as a home base



COURTESY OF THE LINCOLN MUSEUM, FORT WAYNE, IND. (#3993)

President Lincoln spent more than a quarter of his presidency at this cottage on the grounds of Soldiers' Home. This photo (ca. 1860s) is from Mrs. Lincoln's album.

The Nation

A U.S. grant for Abe Lincoln cottage

Monument designation helps protect, restore endangered historic site

By Traci Watson
USA TODAY

WASHINGTON — President Clinton will give protection today to Anderson Cottage, the house to which President Lincoln fled on summer days to read and spend time with his family, and where he wrote the Emancipation Proclamation.

The 14-room house, which is built in Early Gothic Revival style and looks much as it did in Lincoln's day, is the only major site associated with Lincoln that hasn't been restored.

White House officials said Clinton will declare the cottage and 2.1 acres of ground around it to be the President Lincoln and Soldiers' Home National Monument.

The Soldiers' Home, which surrounded the cottage, housed veterans in the 1860s. Today, military retirees live at the site, which is now called the U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home.

The house is already owned by the federal government. By proclaiming it a national monument, Clinton is guaranteeing that it will be managed to preserve its historic value and that the public will be able to see it.

Some of the cottage now houses offices for the retirement home. Within the next three years, the National Park Service and the home's administrators will decide whether the offices will stay.

Lincoln was so fond of the cottage that he spent a quarter of his presidency there. He was there the day before his assassination on April 14, 1865.

Three miles from the low and humid spot where the White House stands, the cottage is



By Tim Dillon, USA TODAY

The Anderson Cottage: Abraham Lincoln spent summers here during his presidency. The 14-room house sits on the grounds of the U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home in Washington.

surrounded by cool, parklike grounds. The president often read in the shade of a giant copper beech that still stands beside the house.

Lincoln often rode to the cottage on horseback. Preservationists hope to track down some of the original furnishings, which the Lincoln family shipped there in the early spring.

It was at the cottage in 1862 that Lincoln wrote the final draft of the Emancipation Proclamation. Issued Jan. 1, 1863, the proclamation freed slaves in Confederate territory controlled by Union forces.

The house is structurally sound, but it has

leaky radiator pipes, rotting wood and ancient plumbing.

Clinton will announce today a \$750,000 grant to help repair the cottage.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation, which put the house on its list of most endangered historic places less than two weeks ago, will use the money to restore the cottage to its original appearance.

"I'm very pleased that Mr. Clinton is making this announcement now," said Ray Colvard, 82, a resident of the soldiers' home and a Lincoln admirer. "This certainly helps."

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Restoring Lincoln's Country Retreat

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COURTESY OF THE LINCOLN MUSEUM, FORT MYER, VA. (PHOTO)

President Lincoln spent more than a quarter of his presidency at this cottage on the grounds of Soldiers' Home. This photo (ca. 1860s) is from Mrs. Lincoln's album.

Lincoln Slept Here ...

Restoring the home of a president involves not only an obligation to history but also a duty to "get it right" for future generations who will visit and learn from the site—particularly when the property has been declared a National Monument, the highest designation available to a U.S. historic building. How do the project's managers ensure its integrity?

In the case of Lincoln Cottage, the answer is "layers of research," says the Trust's David Overholt. "Because of the significance of a presidential home and particularly the importance of President Lincoln, we have consulted with the most prominent consultants working in preservation in the United States."



The core of the cottage was built in 1842 by banker George W. Riggs, Jr., according to design principles set down by A.J. Downing in his book, *Cottage Dwellings*. The structure was enlarged over the years, and today it stands as a large two-and-one-half story masonry building with a stucco exterior.

According to Overholt, original specifications for the Riggs section of the house were saved, but "they weren't always followed." The roof specs called for "slating to be done in the best manner and of the best Susquehanna slate." In later years, the slate was removed and the roof shingled. "During the current restoration, we found frag-

ments of the original slate," reports Lee Simon, Wagner's project manager. "It turns out the original builders did not use Susquehanna, also known as Peach Bottom, slate." Wagner identified Vermont Royal Purple slate as a close match to the original. To ensure authenticity, Hillier Architecture, of Washington, D.C., consulted with New York roofing expert Russel Watsky, Inc. That firm agreed with most of the redesign already worked out by Wagner and J.S. Cornell.

"I recommended Wagner to J.S. Cornell because Wagner has great craftsmen and can handle any kind of work," says Stephen Ortado, owner of Historic Structures, which is co-venturing with J.S. Cornell as general contractor. Restoring the cottage roof is complex, he explains, because slate and metal work must be done concurrently, since both materials "connect" at the valleys where the roof slopes meet. Repairs where the second- and third-floor stucco walls adjoin the roof also have been challenging. "Wagner understands the mechanics of how things work, which is important in the formal process being used to ensure that everyone is doing what the architect wants," notes Ortado. "This is a labor- and commitment-intensive job."

"The Trust is delighted that J.S. Cornell chose Wagner for the roofing component of this restoration project," says the Trust's Sophia Lynn. "Wagner has enjoyed an excellent reputation and track record in the D.C. area for almost a century."

Ultimately, restoring the Lincoln Cottage project is about more than buildings. "Our mission is U.S. history education," says William Dupont, the National Trust architect who oversees the restoration. "The buildings are the support structure, the tangible remains of history—and we have to preserve them so future generations have the opportunity to interpret them. If the roof and gutters are in good shape, these buildings will be around for several more centuries. Part of my job is to serve clients who are not yet born, and I want to hand them something durable that they can sustain."

Wagner Roofing is installing a new Vermont slate roof and a standing-seam, lead-coated copper roof on the cottage.



CAROL LUDWIG/STAFF

while doing primary research at the Library of Congress, which houses Lincoln's papers."

According to Matthew Pinsker, author of the book, *Lincoln's Sanctuary*, "most Americans, and even some scholars, are unaware that Lincoln maintained a wartime retreat from 1862 to 1864 at a cottage ... a few miles north of 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue." Now that's about to change, thanks to the initiative by the Armed Services Retirement Home, which approached the Trust in 1999 for help in preserving and restoring Lincoln's seasonal residence.

"Think of Soldiers' Home as an early Camp David," says David C. Overholt, preservation projects director for the Trust. "After their son Willie died in February 1862, the Lincolns thought the cottage might provide a place of solitude where they could deal with their loss." In June, the president moved his family from the White House to Soldiers' Home for a

seasonal stay. Situated on the third-highest spot in the city, with an elevation of 330 feet, the Soldiers' Home location was more healthful than the heat and humidity of downtown.

The First Family returned for June through November of 1863 and 1864, spending a total of 13 months, or more than a quarter of Lincoln's presidency, at Soldiers' Home. Each June, they packed up furniture and belongings and moved their household, including a few servants, to the country—and Lincoln commuted to the White House by horseback or carriage. Back at the cottage at the end of the day, according to Pinsker, the president would remove his boots and walk about in his slippers—carrying a large palm fan if the night was particularly warm. Away from the regimented routine of 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, Lincoln accompanied his wife on carriage rides through the neighborhood, devoured his favorite Shakespearean works and, with his

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Publishers: Chuck Wagner, Sheila Wagner **Editor:** Sharon K. Congdon **Design:** Chad Townsend, The Magazine Group, 202/331/7700 **Wagner Roofing:** 301/927/9030, fax 301/927/3505, email sheila@wagnerroofing.com, www.wagnerroofing.com

Letter From the Vice President

After 15 Years, Still Work to Do

Having just celebrated a landmark 90th anniversary at Wagner Roofing, it will be interesting to see what this next year, as well as the next 10 years, holds in store for us as a company and a country.

I am personally celebrating 15 years with the company. Truthfully, I never thought I would be here this long. Not because I thought we were going to "retire" or that Chuck and I would become sick of each other, but because I believed my work here would be done.

However, as anyone who has worked in any business knows, *the work is never done*. We have a constantly changing technical environment, personnel requirements, physical plant, insurance/worker's comp



CHUCK WAGNER

requirements—and a long list of other responsibilities. It takes a lot of energy to keep up with this ever-changing world.

I believe running a company is very much like being a parent. *The job does not end.* When we were raising our four daughters, we believed that "if

they can just get through high school safely" then, "if they can just graduate from college and find a job" then, "if they can just find happiness" The "ifs" go on and on, but we are there every step of the way being as supportive as possible.

There are a lot of "ifs" in our company. "If we just get the new computer system up and running" "if we can just keep our stable workforce" "if we can just continue to find the right kind of work" I hope to be here until the company celebrates 100 years in business. Then, I really am going to retire.

Sincerely,

Sheila Wagner

Sheila Wagner

Serving the Community

As a member of the metropolitan Washington, D.C., community since 1914, Wagner Roofing is committed to supporting worthwhile causes and activities that enhance our community.

Wagner is pleased to contribute goods, services and/or funds to these organizations:

- American Red Cross—Tsunami Relief
- Injured Marine Semper Pari
- Jelleff Boys and Girls Club
- Rebuilding Together—Montgomery County
- Sixth & I Historic Synagogue
- Special Olympics

young son Tad, frequently enjoyed the camaraderie of the soldiers assigned to protect the president.

The cottage was not an escape from the realities of the Civil War. Dignitaries and other guests made the trip to Lincoln's country house to meet with him. And as Overholt points out, 5,000 Civil War dead are buried in the military cemetery situated about 100 yards northeast of the cottage. "When Lincoln lived here, a steady stream of wagons bearing the Civil War dead would have passed by."

Perhaps President Bill Clinton said it best at the July 7, 2000, ceremony at Soldiers' Home, where he signed a proclamation naming the cottage a National Monument.

"Lincoln came to this cottage not to hide from war, but to confront its deepest meanings, to plumb its most difficult truths, to find the solace necessary to muster the strength and resolve to go on. It was here ... that President Lincoln completed a draft of the Emancipation Proclamation, which abolished slavery in the seceding states."

Under an agreement with the Armed Forces Retirement Home that gives the National Trust the authority to restore, preserve and develop the site, the Trust has embarked on an ambitious capital project. It includes restoration and preservation of the cottage, renovation of the neighboring administration building as a visitors center and the design and fabrication of exhibits and inter-

pretive experiences for both locations. Educational programs are being developed, and landscape improvements are planned to help welcome the 20,000 individuals expected to visit the site each year.

"This is a multimillion dollar project," says Lynn. "We need to raise \$6 million more for capital projects alone, and an endowment of at least \$13 million will be required to operate the site."

The Trust hopes to have the cottage restored and open to visitors in time for the 2009 bicentennial celebration of Lincoln's birth. But tourists will not find the typical historic house museum with period restoration and furniture. Instead, says Overholt, "We've been charged by Trust leadership to fill the

building with Lincoln's powerful ideas. We hope we can challenge people to really think about contemporary issues because everything Lincoln was confronted with—race, equality, emancipation, unity, war—has relevance today."

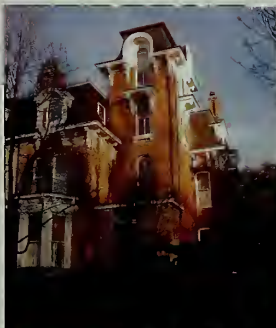
Dupont agrees: "At the cottage, we often say it's not about the architecture, although it's nice, and it's not about how Lincoln lived—what he had for dinner or the silverware he used—although we'll leave the authentic fabric in place for people to see as a backdrop for context to the story." Instead, says Dupont, "what's really important about this place, what makes it sing, is Lincoln himself, the stories of his life, Civil War Washington, slavery, emancipation." ●



Sasha Bruce Youthworks, 701 Md. Ave., N.E., structural repairs due to fire damage, including cornice and painting



Smithsonian Arts & Industries Building, 900 Jefferson Dr., S.W., snow detection system



Woodward residence, 3027 Q St., N.W., Buckingham slate and copper roof

In the Works

Other Wagner jobs in progress or recently completed. To discuss or visit any of our projects, call Chuck or Sholla Wagner at 301/927/9030. Unless otherwise noted, all jobs featured are in Washington, D.C.

Oumbarton Oaks, 1703 32nd St., N.W., lead-coated copper roof on new library; modified bitumen roofs on Orangery and Pre-Columbian Museum

Folger Building, 725-15th St., N.W., interior remodeling; design and construction of walls, plumbing, electrical and cabinetry

Congressional Country Club, 8500 River Rd., Bethesda, Md., modified bitumen roof on porte cochere; repair Spanish tile

In the Works

These Wagner jobs are in progress or recently completed. To discuss or visit any of our projects, call Chuck or Shella Wagner at 301/927/9030. All jobs featured are in Washington, D.C.



CHUCK WAGNER



CAROL HUGHSMITH

Church of the Ascension & St. Agnes, 1215 Mass. Ave., N.W., major structural repairs to redesign gutter system due to snow damage; replace cornice; restore cast-iron fencing and slate (detail photo below shows gray Buckingham and red Vermont slate in a scalloped pattern, with wrought-iron fence at ridge)



CAROL HUGHSMITH

Embassy of Cameroon, 2349 Mass. Ave., N.W., modified bitumen roof and skylights; shingle roof and lead-coated copper finials; major structural repairs to balcony



CHUCK WAGNER

Back When...



Plaid pants, long hair and cigarettes were all in style when Sheila Wagner and Frank Pietranton, of Pier Associates, took a break at a Property Management Association tradeshow in the mid-1970s. Note the slogan under the Wagner sign, "Roofers need love too."

Who We Are

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**John Ray, Lee Simon,
Jeff Wooldridge**
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Denise Berti
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{PUBLICATION} FORT WAYNE - THE JOURNAL GAZETTE

{DATE} 000708

{TDATE} Saturday, July 8, 2000

{EDITION} Final Edition

{PAGE} 3A

{CAPTION} Photo by Associated Press: President Clinton greets retired Master Sgt. Bill Woods in front of President Lincoln's former retreat in Washington.

Mugshot of Abraham Lincoln

{SOURCE} Associated Press

{DATELINE} WASHINGTON

{HEADLINE} Lincoln's Washington retreat becomes national monument

President Lincoln's summer retreat, a hilltop cottage on the outskirts of Washington where he drafted the Emancipation Proclamation, became one of America's national monuments on Friday.

In a visit to the cottage, President Clinton signed a proclamation designating the 157-year-old landmark as President Lincoln and Soldiers' Home National Monument.

"There is fragile, vital history in this house," Clinton said. "Today, we come to reclaim it, to preserve it and to make it live again -- not simply to honor those who came before and not only for ourselves, but for generations yet to come who need to know how those who lived here, lived and made the decisions they made at a profoundly fateful time in our nation."

The president also announced \$15 million in grants by Save America's Treasures -- including a \$750,000 award for the cottage -- to preserve historic sites around the country.

Each summer from 1862 to 1864, Lincoln and his wife escaped the heat and humidity of the White House by taking up residence at the cottage, about three miles from the White House.

The 14-room home, built in an early gothic revival style, remains much as it was in Lincoln's day. He commuted there by horseback or carriage and often read and relaxed beneath a copper beech tree that still stands beside the house.

The house is located on the grounds of what used to be called Soldiers' Home, the first home for disabled veterans of the U.S. Army. Part of the home now is being used as office space for the Armed Forces Retirement Home, which manages the U.S. Soldiers' and Air-men's Home.

Lincoln drafted the Emancipation Proclamation at the cottage in September 1862 and last visited the home the day before his assassination.

The cottage also served as a summer retreat for Presidents Buchanan, Hayes and Arthur.

"It was here where President Lincoln completed a draft of the Emancipation Proclamation,

which abolished slavery in the seceding states," Clinton said.

"When he signed it, Lincoln said My whole soul is in it.' You can still feel that spirit strongly in the room in this cottage where he worked."

The grants are being awarded by Save America's Treasures, a partnership of the White House Millennium Council, the National Park Service and the National Trust or Historic Preservation.

{SEND} YES

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ECU PROFESSOR LEADS EFFORTS TO RESTORE PRESIDENTIAL RETREAT

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The Anderson Cottage, site of an assassination attempt on President Lincoln as well as some of Lincoln's most important writing, needs a major restoration, according to an East Carolina University professor.

[Return to News and Events](#)

Dr. David E. Long, a history professor, is leading an effort by the newly formed Lincoln Forum of the Civil War Education Association to restore the cottage in Washington, D.C. Constructed in the 1840s, the building is at the United States Soldiers' and Airmen's Home, about four miles north of the Capitol.

From 1862 to 1864 Lincoln and his family spent their summers at the 14-room house. Historians think the President wrote the second draft of the Emancipation Proclamation at this summer retreat. Three other U.S. Presidents also used the building.

Long is a member of the Lincoln Forum Advisory Board. At the board's recent meeting in Gettysburg he was named chairman of a committee for the Anderson Cottage Restoration Project.

He said the U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home, a retirement community for war veterans, will continue to use the building for administrative offices but the restoration would add a museum and other attractions for visitors at the site. Money will come from private sources.

"It would be difficult to imagine a more significant historic preservation project anywhere on the planet," Long said.

In a report prepared for the Lincoln Forum Newsletter, Long wrote that the President and Mrs. Lincoln first moved to Anderson Cottage in June 1862 to get away from the heat and humidity of the city and to escape the grief they experienced after the death of their son Willie in February. They returned to the White House in mid-November.

Their summer routine of moving to the Anderson Cottage continued until Lincoln's death in April 1865. In those war years there were several noteworthy incidents, including an assassination attempt in August of 1864 as the President rode home on horseback unescorted from the Capitol.

As he neared the entrance, a shot rang out, causing the president to spur his horse until, breathless and hatless, he arrived at the gate to the grounds. Soldiers searched the area where Lincoln was fired on and found his hat on the ground with a bullet hole through the "stovepipe."

A month earlier, Confederate troops engaged Union forces at Fort Stevens, about two miles from the summer residence. On this occasion, Secretary of War Edwin Stanton insisted that Lincoln leave the house and return to Washington

In July 1863, Mary Todd Lincoln suffered a fall from her carriage and was knocked unconscious near the house. It was believed at the time that sabotage caused the carriage seat to break

After treatment at a nearby hospital, she returned to Anderson Cottage. Mrs. Lincoln's three-week recovery was complicated by a serious infection that at times rendered her incoherent and incapacitated. Her son, Robert Lincoln, later expressed the opinion that his mother "never quite recovered from the effects of her fall."

"There are many other incidents associated with the Lincoln's residence at the Anderson Cottage," Long said. Even so, he said the historic building, until now, has been "almost ignored by historians and politicians."

#####

gat/ 1-15-97

CONTACT: Dr. David E. Long, East Carolina University Department of History, (919) 328-6956 or (919) 758-5369. For information about the Lincoln Forum and the Civil War Education Association call 540-678-8598.

PHOTOS - The News Bureau's [photo download site](http://www.photos.ecu.edu) on the Internet features a photo of the Anderson Cottage. The address is <http://www.photos.ecu.edu>

August 30, 2001

Manager, Stamp Services
Attn: Citizens' Advisory Stamp Committee
U.S. Semipostal Stamp Program
475 L'Enfant Plaza, SW, Room 5670
Washington, DC 20260-2435

Dear Members of the Citizens Advisory Stamp Committee:

The National Trust for Historic Preservation and the U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home are pleased to enclose a proposal for a U.S. Semipostal Stamp to benefit jointly the President Lincoln and Soldiers' Home National Monument and the U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home. These two institutions, located together in our nation's capital, constitute the single most important unrestored presidential site in America today.

The President Lincoln and Soldiers' Home National Monument - where Abraham Lincoln spent one quarter of his presidency and formulated ideas for the Emancipation Proclamation - is a vital link to our American past, present and future. The Monument is profoundly valuable to all Americans for its capacity to educate visitors about one of our greatest presidents and his ideas on human freedom, racial equality and national unity. Millions of visitors, American and foreign, will visit this site, over time. The National Trust and the USSAH intend that those visits be personally affecting for every individual.

While the National Monument will be a popular destination for all Americans, the U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home (USSAH) remains an active, yet tranquil, retirement community for about 1,000 American veterans. Many of the veterans are without family or significant resources. The Home serves not only today's needy veterans, it also symbolizes the respect we feel for the 25 million living U.S. veterans, plus all those who came before them, and for the spirit of sacrifice and courage with which those Americans have served our country. Supported by active duty enlisted servicemen and women (not taxpayer money), the Home desperately needs fresh financial resources to continue its national mission.

A U.S. Semipostal Stamp in honor of this dual cause would build essential endowments for the National Monument and the USSAH. These endowments would guarantee free access to the Monument and rich educational offerings

there for all school children and give a new lease on life to one of our oldest institutions honoring and protecting U.S. veterans.

We would like to personally show your committee the President Lincoln and Soldiers' Home National Monument and the U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home. By visiting the site, one can fully grasp what remarkable national treasures the President Lincoln and Soldiers' Home National Monument and the U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home indeed are. These places inspire our highest American ideals of honor, sacrifice and honest leadership in the face of adversity. We should make every effort possible to preserve and foster both the places and the ideals.

Sincerely,

Richard Moe
President
National Trust for Historic Preservation

General Donald C. Hilbert, MS, USA (Retired)
Director
U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home

**Summary of U.S. Semipostal Stamp Proposal
for the
President Lincoln and Soldiers' Home National Monument and
U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home**

The National Trust for Historic Preservation and the U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home jointly propose a U.S. Semipostal Stamp to benefit equally the President Lincoln and Soldiers' Home National Monument and the U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home, located together in northwest Washington, DC. The proposed stamp has universal appeal because of its dual themes of Lincoln and U.S. veterans. Lincoln is recognized and revered the world over for his leadership in emancipating slaves and waging war for democratic ideals and basic human freedoms. American servicemen and women, as defenders of those freedoms, deserve our nation's respect and support.

The President Lincoln and Soldiers' Home National Monument is a Gothic Revival style cottage that served both as our nation's first home for retired or disabled enlisted war veterans and as a presidential retreat for Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln spent one quarter of his presidency there, just three miles north of the White House. The National Monument is the single most important unrestored presidential site in America today. Currently, the National Trust and the U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home are developing the National Monument as the premier center where Americans can learn about President Lincoln, the visionary leader and private man.



Soldiers' Home (1863 Lithograph)

The U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home is a living monument to the honor and sacrifice of America's veterans since the Home's founding in 1851. Over 1,000 retired enlisted men and women live there today, and almost all are veterans of the great war theaters of the 20th century.

A U.S. Semipostal Stamp would:

- educate the public about the President Lincoln and Soldiers' Home National Monument and the U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home, hitherto, obscure national treasures;
- pay tribute to the valor, sacrifices and leadership of one of our greatest presidents and all of our American soldiers, sailors, airmen and Marines; and
- provide important new resources for the development, preservation and long-term success of both the National Monument and the Home.

Sacrifice and *sanctuary* are natural themes for marketing this U.S. Semipostal Stamp. These themes echo American ideals fundamental to our democratic values. Enduringly attractive as the themes are, especially as supported by imagery related to Lincoln or servicemen and women, they practically guarantee that the proposed stamp

would be salient and marketable with the entire American public, not simply with the 25 million American veterans living today.

The proceeds from this stamp will build twin endowments for the dual cause:

- One endowment already exists as the Armed Forces Retirement Home trust fund. This trust fund provides the operating budget for maintaining the U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home (USSAH) and its high standard of health and quality of life care that our veterans merit. This endowment has diminished dramatically in the wake of military downsizing experienced in the early 1990s.
- The other endowment will directly support the President Lincoln and Soldiers' Home National Monument. This endowment has not yet been created, but must be established in 2002 to meet the site's anticipated \$500,000 annual operating budget for public opening in 2003. Among other things, a healthy endowment for the site could allow all school children to visit the National Monument without charge.

The U.S. Semipostal Stamp proposed here serves the broad national public interest through its public education objectives and furthers human welfare by its direct support for U.S. veterans. Generous support for the President Lincoln and Soldiers' Home National Monument will make a national historic treasure accessible to all Americans for the first time. And generous support for the U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home will help ensure that the USSAH can continue to provide the highest quality care to its residents, all of whom dedicated their lives to national service.

August 30, 2001

Lincoln Home's Tree Will Shade No More

Celebrated Beech Dead, Will Be Felled

By Linda Wheeler
Washington Post Staff Writer
Sunday, January 20, 2002; Page C08

It is one of Washington's most historic trees, the 40-foot copper beech under which President Abraham Lincoln often sat to read, play with his son and escape the pressures of his struggle to keep the nation whole.

The 275-year-old tree, on the grounds of the U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home at 3700 North Capitol St. NW, stands next to the cottage that became Lincoln's summer White House during the Civil War. The hours Lincoln spent beneath the tree's graceful canopy were part of the reason President Bill Clinton declared the site a national monument two years ago.

But officials with the National Trust for Historic Preservation, a partner in the project to restore the cottage and open it to the public, learned recently that the tree has died, and plans call for it to be cut down next month.

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She was referring to the low branches of the beech, which have since touched the ground and formed their own root system. Those were the branches that made convenient benches for Lincoln and a play area for his son, Tad.

Plans calls for the tree to be cut back to about 15 feet tall. The remaining base will serve as an anchor for the low branches, known to arborists as "whips."

As disappointed as Newberger and others are to lose the tree, they are excited about the progress made in researching Lincoln's use of the cottage, information that will be used to interpret the 14-room house for visitors when it becomes a public attraction.

Historian Matt Pinsker has completed a manuscript, commissioned by the National Trust, that offers new information gathered from letters and diaries kept by soldiers who guarded Lincoln and those who visited him at the cottage.

According to Pinsker's research, the Lincolns stayed in the cottage from early June until late October during the last three years of his presidency. Previously, historians thought he was there only in July and August.

Pinsker also found that the Lincolns took household furnishings from the White House to the cottage each year because there was very little furniture at the retreat.

"I found an invoice from a furniture hauler who listed 17 loads of furniture taken to the cottage," he said. Other times, the U.S. Army transported Lincoln's goods, Pinsker said.

The timetable for restoring the building depends on the success of the National Trust's fundraising campaign. Newberger said the cost of the project, including landscaping, adding period furniture and

arranging exhibits, will be about \$7 million. She said some funds have been raised through grants and from private donors.

"If we had the money in hand today, we could have it all done in two years," she said. "This is a tough time to be raising money, but we are confident that we will get it done."

The beech tree that contributed to the site's appeal died of old age, but its death was probably hastened by a fungus infection and last year's drought, said Ralph Robbins, vice president of Saveatree and one of eight experts called in last month to assess the tree's condition.

"It was a great, great tree," Robbins said. "It was the oldest one I have ever seen."

Jean Schaefer, a spokeswoman for the Soldiers' and Airmen's Home, said the wood from the trunk will be stored in a warehouse on the grounds until home director Donald Hilbert decides what should be done with it. "It definitely will not be firewood," she said.

The Lincoln cottage, a three-story gingerbread Gothic structure about three miles from the White House, has not been used as a presidential retreat since the late 1800s. But it remained in use as a residential or office building until Clinton gave it monument status in July 2000.

Lincoln kept a regular commuting schedule when he stayed there, leaving the cottage about 8 a.m. and returning in time for dinner at 5 p.m.

Pinsker said he tracked down letters from soldiers assigned to guard Lincoln that contain references to the president and his wife being affectionate with each other -- something that was not seen at the White House, where Mary Lincoln always felt that her family was overly scrutinized.

One soldier wrote home that he was touched by the sight of Mary Lincoln standing in a bedroom window each morning to watch her husband leave for the White House. Another told of seeing the president tuck shawls around his wife's shoulders during cool weather.

Pinsker also discovered an account of a soldier who had to wake the president in the middle of the night with an urgent message. The Lincolns kept separate bedrooms, as did many couples during that period. To the soldier's embarrassment, he found when he entered Lincoln's bedroom that Mary was sleeping with the president.

Lincoln often invited guests to the cottage, entertaining them by reciting his favorite soliloquies from Shakespeare's Macbeth, Richard II and Hamlet. In the evening, they would sit on the porch, telling stories and reciting poetry, Pinsker said.

"In a larger sense, the cottage is also a metaphor," he said. "He retreated there and retreated within himself to find the greatness in himself to lead the Union to victory."

It was there that Lincoln is believed to have worked on the final draft of the Emancipation Proclamation.

The cottage was built in 1843 as a summer estate and sold to the government in 1851 as the first permanent retirement home for enlisted soldiers. When the house was no longer needed for living quarters, it was offered to President James Buchanan as a summer residence. The same offer was made to Lincoln, who started staying at the cottage during his second summer at the White House. Two presidents after Lincoln also stayed at the cottage.

The manager of the restoration project, Sophia Lynn, said a few clues have emerged as to the interior decorations during the Lincoln occupancy. Behind a ceiling beam, a bit of flocked wallpaper was found. It may be the same paper that Mary Lincoln bought for the cottage when she renovated it in 1864, Lynn said.

"The best artifact here is the house itself," she said. "It has had one owner since 1851, and they did little to change the rooms. It is beautiful in its untouched state."

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Lincoln Home's Tree Will Shade No More

Honored Monument to Be Cut Down

By LINDA WHEELER
Washington Post Staff Writer

It is one of Washington's most historic trees, the 40-foot copper beech under which President Abraham Lincoln often sat to read, play with his son and escape the pressures of his struggle to keep the nation whole.

The 275-year-old tree, on the grounds of the U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home at 3700 North Capitol St. NW, stands next to the cottage that became Lincoln's summer White House during the Civil War. The hours Lincoln spent beneath the tree's graceful canopy were part of the reason President Bill Clinton declared the site a national monument two years ago.

But officials with the National Trust for Historic Preservation, a partner in the project to restore the cottage and open it to the public, learned recently that the tree has died, and plans call for it to be cut down next month.

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BY SARAH L. VOISIN—THE WASHINGTON POST

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Turns out Lincoln tree really isn't

**Find out how
e-mail can be
a life-saver.**

Linda Wheeler
Washington Post
May 08, 2002 18:30:00

WASHINGTON - It was considered perhaps the most historic tree in Washington, providing shade and solace to President Abraham Lincoln during the summers of the Civil War. So revered was the copper beech on the grounds of the U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home that after arborists last year discovered it was dying, the tree was eulogized at a ceremony attended by more than 100 people.

But Wednesday, the tree's towering reputation took a sudden fall. The National Trust for Historic Preservation said tree experts, after analyzing the trunk, have concluded that the beech was at most 140 years old when it was cut down in February. If it existed at all during the years when Lincoln used the Soldiers' Home as a summer White House, it was a mere sapling.

In other words, a Trust spokeswoman said, the long-accepted story that Lincoln sat under the beech to read, play with his son and reflect on the nation's crisis has turned out to be a myth.

Several historians said they were flabbergasted at the news. "I am floored," said Lincoln scholar Harold Holzer, a member of the Lincoln Bicentennial Commission and one of the speakers at the eulogy. "I always believed that was the Lincoln tree."

No one was more surprised than officials at the Trust, which two years ago put the Lincoln summer cottage and the tree in Northwest Washington at the top of its annual list of America's most endangered historic places. A month later, President Clinton named both the cottage and tree a national monument.

But until the tree was taken down, there was no way to know its real age, said Trust spokeswoman Beth Newburger. She said a panel of six experts did an analysis based on carbon dating and chemical testing.

One of the six, Thomas Yanosky, a research botanist for the U.S. Geological Survey, said he took two borings from the trunk and concluded that the tree was 110 to 130 years old. It is "unlikely that it was alive during Lincoln's presidency," he wrote.

The tree died last year of old age and a fungus infection. About 15 feet of the trunk is still standing and anchors a dozen low branches that have touched the ground and rooted. Newburger said the experts told the Trust that the only way to date the tree with absolute certainty would be to cut down the stump so that its oldest rings could be counted. That won't happen, she said, because the Trust wants to save the beech's offspring.

In February, the Trust had said the tree was 180 to 275 years old. Newburger said that estimate was based on numerous stories told and written about the tree. But none of the writings is from Lincoln's contemporaries, she said. Historians working for the Trust have traced the earliest reference to a book published in 1920.

"This doesn't diminish the story of the tree," she said. "The lore is quite wonderful. People felt Lincoln's presence there."

American University's director of American Studies, Ed Smith, was one of many historians who had believed the story, and he had even taken his students there to draw inspiration.

"A lot of people are going to find accepting the truth and rejecting the mythology a considerable challenge," he said. "It was such a tender story, and it was passed on to me by people who I would never have questioned."

Holzer was not completely persuaded by the Trust's announcement.

"The tree tradition is pretty strong," he said. "Cabinet members' children recollected it, apparently....The scientists may be grasping at straws. I think I'd rather cling to the tree."

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Lincoln Tree's Story Turns Tall Tale

Specialists Date Beloved Beech as Only 140 Years Old

By Linda Wheeler
Washington Post Staff Writer
Thursday, May 9, 2002; Page B03

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A Tree Falls *Editorial*

Saturday, May 11, 2002; Page A24

EVERY AMERICAN president has left his mark on Washington and its environs, but somehow, even now, it is Abraham Lincoln whose presence remains most palpable and varied. Maybe it's because presidents got around the city more in the 19th century. Maybe it's because when Lincoln and his family lived here -- clattering along Pennsylvania Avenue, strolling in Lafayette Park -- the capital and all it stood for were under constant threat. Maybe it's because Lincoln was shot here, and died here, in buildings that remain, tragic and oddly tiny. Whatever the reason, Washington offers innumerable memories of the 16th president working and living and getting about. One of the most charming is that of Lincoln in the summer, living in a small cottage on what are now the grounds of the U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home. The thought of him here is both humanizing -- Lincoln, commuter, leaving home at 8, fighting traffic into downtown -- and awe-inspiring. The work he was commuting to, after all, was preserving the union. Yet he got home, for dinner, by 5.

Given the resonance of this image, it's hard to know how to react to the news that part of it is untrue. For years it has been believed that Lincoln liked to spend time at the summer cottage under a spreading copper beech, where, it is said, he pondered the course of the war. Last year, the ailing beech was cut down, making it possible to analyze its true age. Under the scrutiny of science it was found that the tree was at most 140 years old, which meant that it was probably not even alive when Lincoln was. In one sense, the news comes as a relief: There was no reason to grieve as we did; no reason for hundreds to come, as they did, and eulogize the tree when it was cut. We lost a tree, but nothing else. Except that the truth is, we've now lost not only the tree but the image it gave us, of a human man tackling a superhuman problem. We've lost the tree not once but twice.

Lost a tree -- but gained a myth. When something is history for a long time and ceases to be history, that, too, is history. What matters, now, is not the tree but the importance the tree had. Our reverence for Lincoln; the place he holds; all of this, again proven. Which is why, as the National Trust for Historic Preservation reports, there are still plans to plant the beech's seedlings -- testament to the power of myth, the power of this man, what he meant to us, what he'll always mean -- in hallowed spots all over this union. "People still want them," a spokesman says. Now, perhaps, more than ever.

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VanHorn, Cindy

From: Shannon, Linda

Sent: Friday, October 01, 2004 2:27 PM

To: VanHorn, Cindy; Chesebrough, Sarah; Clements, Mary; Flinspach, Joan; Gabbard, Sara; Hettinger, Robert; Miller, Julie; Savieo, Diane; Texley, Carolyn; Thies, Cynthia

Subject: New address for Soldiers' Home National Monument

President Lincoln and Soldiers' Home National Monument has moved to the Armed Forces Retirement Home Campus.

AFRH-W Box 1315; 3700 North Capitol Street, NW; Washington, D.C. 20011-8400

Phone: 202-829-0436 Fax: 202-829-0437

Email: Lincoln_Cottage@nthp.org

Cindy V., I'll put the notice in your mail slot.

Linda

Linda



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President Lincoln's summer cottage sustained earthquake damage

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Wednesday, October 5, 2011 - The Civil War by Martha M. Boltz

**Ask Martha M. a
Question**

VIENNA, Va., October 5, 2011 — The Washington Monument was not the only local historical site to be affected by the August 23 earthquake. An even more historic site also was damaged when the 5.8 magnitude



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tremors hit the President Lincoln Cottage that sits atop a hill on the campus of the Armed Forces Retirement Home (AFRH) in northwest Washington, D.C., about three miles from the White House.

Not as widely known or recognized, the Cottage with its Gothic Revival architecture was built in 1842, some 19 years before the Civil War, as the home of George Washington Riggs, who went on to found Riggs National Bank.

Interestingly, its construction took place only six years before construction began on the Washington Monument, making them close in age. It has been closed indefinitely, due to possible structural damage.

President Abraham Lincoln spent the summers of 1862, 1863, and 1864 at the cottage with his family. Presidents Chester A. Arthur and Rutherford B. Hayes also spent time there, away from the heat and the confines of the White House.

It was here that Lincoln worked on his draft of the Emancipation Proclamation. The National Trust for Historic Preservation commissioned a reproduction of the actual desk he used, since the original drop-lid, walnut paneled one is in the Lincoln Bedroom at the White House.

Information published for the Cottage states that Lincoln spent over one-fourth of his presidency there, and a quote from Mary Todd Lincoln in 1862 says that, "We are truly delighted with this retreat...and each day brings its visitors."

After the War, as the wounded soldiers began to be brought to the other buildings on the site, she said, "How dearly I loved the Soldiers' Home."

Actual damage to the Cottage will only result in a few thousand dollars of repairs and restoration. There is fine line cracking along some of the interior walls as well as some plaster damage. The window casings appear to be pulled away from the wall, and some of the underlying bricks were also cracked.

Structural damage has also been noted in some of the chimneys and specialists have been called in to see how best to handle those; debris from the interior of the chimneys fell down into the main rooms as well. Still when dealing with a 169-year old structure, more problems may come to light as work progresses.

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The Armed Forces Retirement Home (locally called the Old Soldiers' Home) received damage to four of its buildings, which are a part of the site's National Historic Landmark status. The Italianate-style Quarters One and Two, as well as the Sherman Building, sustained greater damage, estimated to be around \$17,000,000.00. These buildings receive no Federal monies and a fund-raising drive is in process to cover the repairs.

When a large crane had to be brought in to work on the Sherman Building, where some of the ornate towers were damaged and stones had tumbled down, parts of the landscape and trails were found to be also damaged and will need restorative work.

The Robert H. Smith Visitor Education Center, built in 1905 and adjacent to the Cottage, sustained no damage. It contains exhibits, interactive galleries and a museum store.

These buildings remain open to the public; more information on hours and tours of Lincoln's Summer Cottage can be found at www.lincolncottage.org.

Follow the blog on Face Book and LinkedIn at Martha Boltz; my email is MBoltz2846@aol.com. Read more of Martha's columns on The Civil War at the Communities at the Washington Times.

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More from The Civil War



General Stonewall test Jackson revealed as "Black man's friend"



97th Regimental String Concert at Frying Pan Park on July 17

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Mark Brown 4 days ago

Sic Semper Tyrannis !!!



Engraved from a photograph by A. P. Hill, Esq., of the U.S. Army, and published by the U.S. Army, Washington, D.C.

SOLDIERS' HOME, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Established by Act of Congress, March 3, 1875, and opened for reception of Soldiers, June 1, 1875.

March 6, 1861 Mrs Lincoln drives out to Soldiers' Home

March 7, 1861 Lincoln rides horseback before
breakfast to Soldiers' Home

June 13, 1862 Lincoln's family moves to Soldiers'
Home for summer

June 18, 1862 President and Vice President
Hamlin ride horseback to
Soldiers' Home for evening meal
After dinner they retire to library
and behind locked doors Lincoln
reads draft of Emancipation proclamation.

June 25, 1862 Senator Browning (Ill.) and friends
visit Lincoln at Soldiers' Home
in evening.

June 30, 1862 In the evening Browning,
accompanied by Mr. & Mrs
William M. Dorman of Florida,
visits President at Soldiers' Home

July 4, 1862 Meets train of ambulances
on road to Soldiers' Home and
rides along some distance talking to
casualties from peninsular campaign

At Saldiers' Home in evening reviews
recent military action around Richmond
with Gen. Meigs and Henry H. Sibley,
former governor of Minnesota.

July 5, 1862 In evening Sen. Browning
and friends visit Lincoln at
Saldiers' Home. Lincoln retires
early, too exhausted to keep any
appointments. Mrs Lincoln in
carriage on way to Saldiers' Home
tells Comdr. Dahlgren that President
frequently passes sleepless nights.

July 25, 1862 In evening at Saldiers' Home
has conversation with Sen. Browning
on public affairs.

August 8, 1862 In evening at Saldiers' Home
Mrs Heintzelman discusses
with Lincoln her husband's
opposition to withdrawal of Army of
Potomac from peninsula.

Aug. 30, 1862

Reveals peculiarities of General Halleck to John Hay while riding to White House from Soldiers Home

September 3, 1862

At Soldiers' Home confers from 9 p.m. until midnight with Sec. Seward, just returned from New York.

September 5, 1862

Gen. McClellan orders guard established at president's residence on grounds of Soldiers' Home

September 13, 1862

President sprains wrist checking his run-away horse during morning ride from Soldiers' Home to White House.

September 17, 1862

At Soldiers' Home completes second draft of preliminary Emancipation proclamation

September 25, 1862 In evening John
Hay rides to Soldiers'
Home with Lincoln

September 28, 1862 President continues
summer residence
at Soldiers' Home

October 13, 1862 President and Vice-
President Hamlin "talk
all night" at Soldiers'
Home about military
situation and Gen. McClellan,

November 9, 1862 President writes wife in
Boston that "Mrs Cuthbert
(seamstress) & Aunt
Mary (nurse) want to move
to the White House, because
it has grown so cold at
Soldiers' Home. Shall they?"

June 22, 1863

Seymour's summer residence at Soldiers' Home.

June 26, 1863

About 9 p.m., Col. Daniel T. Van Buren and Col. Silas W. Burt visit President at Soldiers' Home to tell him that Gov. Seymour (N.Y.) will stand behind him.

July 3, 1863

Mrs Lincoln receives head injury when thrown from carriage during drive to Soldiers' Home

July 6, 1863

Lincoln leaves telegraph office in War Dept. and arrives at Soldiers' Home about 7 p.m.

July 19, 1863 Sec. Seward makes
appointment for president
with Lord Lyons at Soldiers'
Home, 8:30 P.M.

July 25, 1863 At night John Hay
accompanies President to
Soldiers' Home.

August 22, 1863 Hay goes to Soldiers' Home
with President and
falls asleep listening to
him read Shakespeare.

August 23, 1863 Soon after breakfast
Lincoln and John Hay
return to White House...

September 20, 1863 Leaves Soldiers' Home
at 10 p.m. and spends
night in White House

September 23, 1863 Returns to City from
Soldiers' Home late at
night for cabinet meeting
called by Sec. Stanton at
War Department

September 27, 1863 President at War Dept.
Until 9 p.m. Gen.
Hooker and John Hay
visit him later at
Soldiers' Home.

November 4, 1863 James R. Thomas hauls
19 loads of furniture
from Soldiers' Home to the
White House, where
the Lincolns must now
be living.

April 28, 1864 President relates to John
Hay story of Gen. Meigs
coming to Soldiers' Home in
July 1862, waking him, and
urging retreat of Army from Harrison's
Landing, Va.

June 29, 1864

President telegraphs Mrs Lincoln in New York: "All well. Tom is moving things out" ("Tom" may have been Thomas H. Cross, furnaceman at White House; Thomas Cross, doorkeeper; or T. Stackpole, watchman.

July 2, 1864

President and family begin summer residence at Soldiers' Home.

July 10, 1864

At 10 p.m. President and family leave Soldiers' Home and return to White House, on recommendation of Sec. Stanton who believes them in danger.

July 14, 1864

President resumes schedule for living at Soldiers' Home.

July 26, 1864

In evening Sec and Mrs Welles visit for hour with Lincoln at Soldiers' Home

August 24, 1864

In evening at Soldiers' Home, Lincoln and group of officials witness demonstration of marse signalling from tower of Soldiers' Home to roof of Smithsonian Institution

August 28, 1864

Near midnight Charles J. M. Gwynn, Baltimore lawyer for convicted spies, visits Lincoln at Soldiers' Home to ask for reprieve.

September 8, 1864

President writes to Mrs Lincoln at Manchester, Nt.: "All well, including Tad's pony and the goats, Mrs Cal. Hemmick (Dimech, wife of Cal. Justin Dimech, governor of Soldiers' Home) died night before last.

September 11, 1864 Col. Fernando Wood (N.Y.)
has 8 A.M. appointment
with Lincoln at Soldiers'
Home

October 3, 1864 O. H. Browning visits
Lincoln in evening at
Soldiers' Home.

April 13, 1865 Rides horseback to
Soldiers' Home

Lincolniana Collection
NO CALL NUMBER.

In Cataloging

title Why President Lincoln spared three lives /

author Markens, Isaac, 1846-1928

Imprint New York : Printed for the author, 1911.

Contents A call made by Mr. and Mrs. J.S. Gittings and others on President Lincoln, the night of Aug. 28, 1864, at the Soldi
solicit pardon for J.H.R. Embert, B. Lyon and S.B. Hearn, privates of Co. B, 1st Md. Cavalry, convicted as spie

Citation note Monaghan, J. Lincoln bibliography, 2000

Descr. 6 numb. leaf ; 26 cm.

Subjects Lincoln, Abraham, 1809-1865
Gittings, John Sterrett.
Secret service -- Confederate States of America.

General
UB384.D5 G6

In Cataloging

title The United States Soldiers' Home : a history of its first hundred years.

author Goode, Paul R.

Imprint Washington?, 1957]

Contents Book, cloth, fr.

Descr. xiv, 289 p. : ill., ports. ; 25 cm.

Subjects Washington, D.C. Soldiers' Home.

Edition [1st ed.

title Editors friendly to the cause will please give insertion in their papers to the following : a perfect facsimile of the original manuscript of the Emancipation Proclamation, to be sold for the benefit of the Permanent Soldiers' Home, for two dollars.

author Bryan, Thomas B.

Contents Cover title.
Appeal to the citizens of the Loyal States in behalf of Disabled Union Soldiers, the Soldiers' Home. Let loyal heart
hands, cherish, comfort and care for my wounded heroes.
Folder, paper.

Descr. 2 p. ; 13 x 20 cm.

title Lincoln's sanctuary : Abraham Lincoln and the Soldiers' Home /

author Pinsker, Matthew.
 National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States

Imprint Oxford ; New York : Oxford University Press, 2003.

Contents "National Trust for Historic Preservation."

Descr. xiv, 256 p. : ill., maps ; 25 cm.

Subjects Lincoln, Abraham, 1809-1865 -- Homes and haunts -- Washington (D.C.)
 Lincoln, Abraham, 1809-1865 -- Family.
 United States Soldiers' Home -- History -- 19th century.
 Cottages -- Washington (D.C.) -- History -- 19th century.
 Washington (D.C.) -- History -- Civil War, 1861-1865.
 Washington (D.C.) -- Buildings, structures, etc.
 United States -- Politics and government -- 1861-1865.

isbn 0195162064 (alk. paper)

SfN

→ ([STIMMEL, SMITH], [THE UNION LIGHT GUARD],
[BODYGUARD, LINCOLN'S], [REMINISCENCES],
[CHARACTERISTICS], [SOLDIER'S HOME], [CARRIAGE,
LINCOLN'S], [GRANT, ULYSSES S.], [FORT
STEVENS])
EXPERIENCES AS A MEMBER OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S
BODY GUARD, 1863-65

By: Smith Stimmel

North Dakota Historical Quarterly: Vol. 1,
no. 2, January, 1927, pp. 7-33.

Sf N

→ ([GUARD, PRESIDENT'S], [SOLDIERS' HOME],
[REMINISCENCES], [CIVIL WAR], [WASHINGTON, D.C.],
[FLEMING, JOHN H.])
A PALACE GUARD VIEW OF LINCOLN

By: Christian Brun

Soundings: Collections of the University Library:
Vol. 3, May, 1971, pages 19-39.

Sf N

([WASHINGTON, D.C.], [SOLDIER'S HOME], [ANDERSON
COTTAGE], [OSTENDORF, LLOYD], [MAGNUS, CHARLES])
PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S SUMMER WHITE HOUSE. THE
"PRESIDENT'S VILLA" OR "ANDERSON COTTAGE"?

By: Edward Steers, Jr.

The Lincolnian: Vol. 2, No. 3, Jan-Feb., 1984
pp. 1-6



Our offices have moved!

Operations for the
President Lincoln and Soldiers' Home National Monument
have moved from National Trust headquarters to the
Armed Forces Retirement Home campus



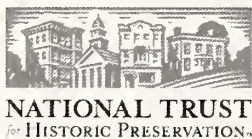
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Email: Lincoln_Cottage@nthp.org

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Cover photo: Aerial view of exterior restoration of Lincoln's seasonal residence at the Soldiers' Home. Erin Carlson © July 2004 National Trust for Historic Preservation
The President Lincoln and Soldiers' Home National Monument is a National Trust Historic Site. Federal grants and private contributions make preservation of this National Monument possible.



Dear Ms. Flinspach,
Thank you for your interest in this important historic site. The Mary Lincoln family album picture of the cottage (postcard foreground) has been invaluable during the exterior restoration.
Best regards, Sophie Lynn



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Mrs. H. G. (Mrs. B. B. B. B.)
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 Mrs. N. K. B. B.
 Grand of Mrs. B. B. B.
 Mrs. B. B. B. (Retired Army nurse)
 lives in Lincoln now in house. B. B.
 was an Army in Civil War - House /
 & Lincoln House



Mrs. H. G. (Mrs. B. B. B. B.)
 Mrs. N. K. B. B.
 Mrs. B. B. B.

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